C. C. G. FORM 5

CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY (BRITISH ELEMENT)

[redacted] DIVISION

BRANCH

No. ZS/2073

ZS/2073

SUBJECT:—

CONFIDENTIAL
REFUGEES: TRIPARTITE
WORKING PARTY.

REFERENCE TO OTHER RELEVANT FILES

FILE No.	SUBJECT
	OPENED :
	CLOSED : RET'D BY : MR. DEANE.
	VOLUME : 1

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DATE

P85 (HQ) G 29/150 M/10. 47
Wilhelm Kiers jr. BBA 47 Bfld.

46A

A long article on Refugees appears in

BACKGROUND LETTER No. 27 (Vol. II)

of 19. 3. 49

It contains some statistical errors but is in general sound & I propose taking no action.

G. H. D.

Tel. Minden 1583

Ref. ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office
Zonal Executive Offices
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden B.A.O.R. 1

45A

March, 1949

To:- Monsieur J. de Portzamparc,
Chef du Service des Statistiques
de la Zone Francaise,
Secteur Postal 50443,
BPM. 507
Baden-Baden (Fr. Zone)

Subject:- Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees.

1. The statistics of emigration and immigration for the Deutsches Reich, referred to by Mr. Deane in his letter of 19 March, have now been compiled and are presented in the enclosed paper. This paper concludes the series of appendices to the main report. If it meets with your agreement would you please sign one of the copies and return to Minden.

2. The material used has been extracted by the Bipartite Statistical Office from Deutsche Statistische Jahrbücher. The only additional analysis made is in respect of Table III - Emigration by Present Day Zones. This has merely involved rearranging places of origin according to existing zones and summing the respective figures.

3. You will note that data on immigration is limited to the years 1937-1939. We are informed that compilation of immigration statistics only began in 1937. Whether or not that was actually the case it does appear that nothing on immigration was officially published prior to 1937.

P.T.F. GOLDING
Zonal Statistical Office

Encl.

tel:Minden 1583

ref:ZS/2073.

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 HQ. CCG. (BE)
Minden BAOR.1.

44A

30 March 1949

To: Monsieur Figuemont,
French Liaison Office,
S... 50411 - Frankfort,
B.F.M. 525.

Subject: Statistics for Tripartite Working Party.

I enclose a paper on emigration and immigration for the Deutsches Reich for certain pre-war years.

This paper completes the series of appendices to the main statistical report.

Copies of the paper have been sent direct to Monsieur de Portzamparc at his Baden address.

I.T.F.Golding.

(Zonal Statistical Org.,)

Encl.

tel: Minden 1583

ref: [redacted]/2073.

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 HQ. CCG. (BE)
Minden. BAOR.1.

43A

31 March 1949

Subject: REFUGEE STATISTICS.

1. I enclose copy of a paper on emigration and immigration for the Deutsches Reich during certain pre-war years. This is the last of the appendices to the main statistical report submitted to the Tripartite Working Party on Refugees. Copies of the main report and the other appendices were sent to you by Mr. Deane in his letter of 21 March.

P.T.F.Golding
(Zonal Statistical Office)

Encl:

C.F.McFarlane Esq.,
German Commercial Relations
and Industry Department,
(Room 238) Foreign Office,
German Section,
King Charles St.,
London. W.1.

Tel: Minden 1583

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1

421

March, 1949

To:- Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Berlin, B.A.O.R. 2

(Attention Miss D.M. Lacey)

Subject:- Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

1. The enclosed paper on emigration (1900 - 1939) and immigration (1937 - 1939) for the Deutsches Reich completes the series of appendices to the 'Statistical Report'.

2. You will note that the information on immigration is very scanty, being limited to 1937 to 1939. We are informed by the Bipartite Statistical Office that according to available records data on immigration was not compiled prior to 1937. Certainly no material other than what we give can be found in any of the pre-war German statistical publications.

F.T.F. Golding
Zonal Statistical Office.

Encl.

Tel. Minden 1583

Ref. ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q.,C.C.G. (BE),
Minden B.A.O.R. 1

March, 1949

To:- Mr. K.A. Shafer,
Population and Analysis Branch,
Civil Administration Division,
Bad Nauheim,
APO 807 U.S. Zone.

Subject: Statistics for Tripartite Working Party for Refugees.

1. I enclose a paper on pre-war emigration and immigration statistics for the Deutschen Reich. This is the last of the appendices to the main report referred to by Mr. Deane in his letter to you of 19 March.

2. The data were extracted for us by the Bipartite Statistical Office from Neues Statistisches Jahrbuch. The only additional analysis we have made is in respect of the breakdown of the emigration figures according to present day zones of occupation (see Table III).

3. You will note the data on immigration are unfortunately very scanty, being limited to the years 1937-1939. It is stated that compilation of immigration statistics did not begin until 1937. However that may be it seems clear that nothing was published for the years prior to 1937.

4. If you agree the paper would youmplease return me a signed copy in due course?

P.T.F. GOLDING
Zonal Statistical Office

Encl.

Tel: Minden 1583

Ref:- ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q., C.C.C. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1

40A

31st March, 1949

To:- Bipartite Statistical Office,
469 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt,
B.A.O.R. 21

Subject:- Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

1. I enclose a paper on pre-war emigration and immigration from Deutsches Reich. This paper completes the series of appendices to the 'Statistical Report'.

2. The material used was of course prepared for us by your Technical Liaison Branch. Would you please convey our thanks to this branch for their cooperation in assembling the data.

3. The only additional analysis made by us has been the break-down in Table III of the emigration statistics according to present day zones of occupation.

P.T.F. Golding

Zonal Statistical Office.

tel:Minden 1583
ref:ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 HQ.,CCG. (BE),
Minden. BAOR.

39A

30 March 1949

To: Mr. E. W. Lawrence,
O.M.G.U.S.
Civil Administration Division,
APO.742. BERLIN.

Subject: Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees.

1. I enclose a paper on emigration and immigration for the Deutsches Reich for certain pre-war years. This paper was mentioned in Mr. Deane's letter to yo of 18 March and completes the series of appendices to the main statistical report.

2. You will observe that the information in Table II on immigration is very scanty, being limited in fact to the years 1937-1939. We are given to understand that immigration statistics were not compiled in Germany prior to 1937 and it is certainly true that the official German Jahrbuecher, from which the data are extracted, contain no records earlier than 1937.

3. Table I on emigration by country of destination was taken as it stands from the Jahrbuecher. The analysis in Table III of emigration by present day zones was done in Minden.

P.T.F.Golding
(Zonal Statistical Office)

Encl.

EMIGRATION FROM DEUTSCHES REICH [1]

Table I

Year	Country of Destination									
	Europe	U.S.A.	Other North American countries 2)	Brazil	Argentine 2)	Other South American countries & Central America etc. 3)	Africa	Asia	Australia	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1900	1,388	19,703		364		474	183	1	196	22,309
1901	1,199	19,912		402		282	55	6	217	22,073
1902	1,183	29,211		807		546	114	2	235	32,098
1903	857	33,649		693		732	226	-	153	36,310
1904	719	26,085		355		648	78	2	97	27,984
1905	672	26,005		333		924	57	-	84	28,075
1906	310	29,226		182		1,237	33	-	86	31,074
1907	153	30,431		167		745	37	-	163	31,696
1908	157	17,951		326		1,240	33	1	175	19,883
1909	164	19,930		367		4,256	26	-	178	24,921
1910	77	22,773		353		2,184	16	-	128	25,531
1911	98	18,900		363		3,065	18	-	246	22,690
1912	90	13,706		225		4,198	4	-	322	18,545
1913	68	19,124		140		6,120	32	-	359	25,843
1914	51	9,614		77		1,821	8	-	232	11,803
1915	-	467		-		61	-	-	-	528
1916	-	291		-		35	-	-	-	326
1917	-	6		-		3	-	-	-	9
1918	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-
1919	-	213		-		2,931	-	-	-	3,144
1920	1	1,429		131		6,897	-	-	-	8,458
1921	770	9,080	2) -	6,872	2) 2,056	4,282	391	-	-	23,451
1922	57	24,605	3	5,261	4,996	983	607	15	-	36,527
1923	328	92,808	.	8,920	.	12,549	635	125	51	115,416
1924	-	22,475	2,221	21,016	8,125	3,428	1,000	60	3	58,328
1925	92	48,195	1,001	4,017	3,767	4,162	1,524	70	-	62,828
1926	616	51,144	1,388	3,302	3,975	2,851	1,883	72	49	65,280
1927	518	47,151	4,515	2,212	3,605	1,387	1,617	20	354	61,379
1928	675	45,504	4,144	1,506	2,920	1,205	1,188	19	80	57,241
1929	293	38,188	4,625	1,324	2,799	1,078	347	34	46	48,734
1930	200	25,427	4,631	1,167	2,933	1,631	1,323	29	58	37,399
1931	131	8,796	440	765	1,682	1,168	632	12	18	13,644
1932	70	7,258	261	646	1,256	715	85	6	28	10,325
1933	133	10,037	181	829	821	643	187	10	25	12,866
1934	138	10,717	120	890	764	782	783	18	20	14,232
1935	70	9,104	137	940	1,019	753	51	111	41	12,226
1936	33	10,190	60	1,625	1,487	973	669	141	12	15,190
1937	123	9,291	120	688	1,437	1,711	605	181	47	14,203
1938	294	12,997	93	618	2,414	4,870	1,054	298	348	22,986
1939 4)	4,592	6,957	164	1,520	1,028	6,318	1,380	2,697	481	25,311

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1) Via German and other continental ports only. Statistics of movement by overland routes not available.

2) Figures for the years 1900 to 1920 are included in col. (7).

3) Including movement to 'Other North American Countries' and 'Argentine' for years 1900 to 1920 (see note 2) and to other American countries where precise destination not specified.

4) 1 Jan to 31 Aug only.

IMMIGRATION INTO DEUTSCHES REICH 1)

Table II

Year	Country of Origin									
	Europe	U.S.A.	Other North American countries	Brazil	Argentine	Other South American countries & Central America etc., 2)	Africa	Asia	Australia	Total
1937 1)	235	393	14	692	504	301	202	39	2	2,382
1938	160	1,740	68	2,536	1,041	545	244	141	2	6,477
1939 3)	182	2,557	199	5,130	1,510	521	223	81	3	10,445

1) Data available only for the years shown.

2) Including movement from other American countries not precisely specified.

3) 1 Jan to 31 Aug only.

NOTE:- No data available permitting an analysis of above figures according to entry into present day zones of occupation.

EMIGRATION FROM DEUTSCHES REICH BY PRESENT DAY ZONES

Table III

Year	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone	Saar	Soviet Zone	Berlin	Other German Territories	Unspecified	Total
1900	5,347	3,687	1,580	-	3,657	1,032	4,513	2,493	11,965
1901	5,530	3,439	1,466	-	3,885	1,079	4,235	2,439	11,638
1902	8,190	4,790	2,090	-	5,762	1,506	6,649	3,111	17,028
1903	9,217	5,456	2,165	-	6,343	1,388	8,179	3,562	19,472
1904	7,466	4,877	2,013	-	5,049	1,165	5,508	1,906	13,628
1905	7,562	5,062	1,757	-	5,052	1,388	5,118	2,136	13,694
1906	7,845	5,666	2,106	-	5,773	1,672	6,079	1,933	15,457
1907	8,423	5,959	2,083	-	5,640	1,877	5,383	2,391	15,231
1908	5,629	3,631	1,344	-	3,338	1,439	2,832	1,670	19,883
1909	6,411	3,844	1,305	-	3,722	1,533	3,141	4,965	24,921
1910	7,532	4,613	1,560	-	4,110	1,543	3,579	2,594	25,531
1911	6,546	4,109	1,440	-	3,352	1,417	2,841	2,985	22,690
1912	5,015	2,629	935	-	2,547	1,000	2,753	3,666	18,545
1913	6,363	3,555	1,148	-	3,463	1,502	3,644	6,168	25,843
1914	3,081	1,805	572	-	1,827	885	1,510	2,123	11,803
1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528	528
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	326
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,144	3,144
1920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,458	8,458
1921	8,173	3,030	1,140	-	3,137	1,484	1,164	5,323	23,451
1922	12,083	8,968	3,082	-	6,121	2,713	2,825	735	36,527
1923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,416	115,416
1924	17,283	14,203	5,796	-	9,921	3,695	4,944	2,486	58,328
1925	18,923	15,456	6,698	-	8,599	3,913	5,161	4,078	62,828
1926	18,956	16,785	7,401	-	9,682	4,060	4,946	3,450	65,280
1927	18,721	17,930	7,883	-	6,663	3,064	4,212	2,906	61,379
1928	17,558	17,920	7,424	-	6,033	2,781	3,486	2,039	57,241
1929	15,593	14,211	6,157	-	5,417	2,347	3,193	1,816	48,734
1930	11,365	10,850	4,921	-	4,270	1,961	2,462	1,570	37,399
1931	4,206	3,797	1,568	-	1,676	898	791	708	13,644
1932	3,267	2,805	1,244	-	1,310	694	557	448	10,325
1933	3,947	3,735	1,746	-	1,529	925	426	558	12,866
1934	4,133	4,396	1,691	-	1,511	1,099	639	763	14,232
1935	3,791	3,432	1,450	44	1,252	957	593	707	12,226
1936	4,348	4,320	1,682	67	1,404	1,885	771	713	15,190
1937	3,638	4,886	1,657	50	944	1,572	665	791	14,203
1938	5,549	6,633	2,086	43	1,122	3,446	2,913	1,194	22,986
1939	5,349	3,973	1,277	18	1,666	7,319	4,556	979	25,137

38A

COMMANDEMENT EN CHEF FRANÇAIS EN ALLEMAGNE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIVISION
DE L'ÉCONOMIE GÉNÉRALE
ET DES FINANCES

Service de Statistiques

JP/RS.- n.45 /274

Baden-Baden, le 24 Mars 1949.

Zonal Statistical Organisation
REG
29 MAR 1949
File No.: 2073

MR. DEANE

Cher Monsieur Deane,

A mon retour de Genève, où j'ai eu le plaisir de retrouver MM. SLADE et LEE, je trouve votre lettre ZS/207I du 7 Mars accompagnée des six copies du rapport final proposé et d'une copie du texte antérieur.

J'ai examiné avec attention les modifications que vous aviez apportées au rapport après nos working-parties. Mademoiselle LUBIN vous avait déjà notifié par téléphone un accord provisoire.

Je suis entièrement d'accord avec vous sur le texte définitif et tiens à vous féliciter personnellement pour l'objectivité totale de ce document.

Comme vous me le demandez, je vous retourne un exemplaire signé avec mon accord.

Croyez, Monsieur Deane, à mon meilleur souvenir.

Jean Portzamparc

M. G.A. DEANE
Director, Zonal Statistical Office,
Minden, 64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)

The signed report has been placed in my Registry file

Deane 31.3.49

I N. — 2828-J. 5762-48 M.

37A

Tel: Minden 1728

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

21st March, 1949

Dear Miss Lacey,

I enclose a typed copy of the information 'phoned to you to-day.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

Miss D. M. Lacey,
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Berlin, B.A.O.R. 2.

37B

MEMO

Although in my view it would be easier to show most of these results in a small table such as on page 3 of my brief "Some Notes on the Refugee Problem" handed to Mr. Logan Gray the following is a suggested note of about 230 words bringing out the high-lights of the statistical Summary:

"Since 1939 the populations of the British and US Zone have increased by 19% and 24% respectively, whilst that of the French Zone has remained at the same level. This is mainly due to the influx of 8 million refugees of whom 97.7% are in the Bizonal Area. Of the total population in Schleswig-Holstein 38% are refugees, and the average percentages of the British and US Zones are 18% and 20% respectively. In the French Zone there are under 200,000 refugees forming 4% of the population. These changes are reflected in housing conditions which show the French Zone with about one-third more living space per head of total population than the Bizonal Area. The general overcrowding is exaggerated for refugees who are on the average about twice as crowded as the surrounding native population, and some 400,000 are living in sub-standard camps and mass accommodation. The situation is deteriorating with the present influx of about 45,000 new refugees each month to the Bizonal Area. Although the sex and age distribution makes refugees as a whole a desirable population economically, unemployment amongst refugees is generally over twice as high proportionately as amongst the native population, and in the British Zone 15% of refugees are receiving public assistance, whilst in Bavaria the proportion is as high as 27%. The very low unemployment rate in the French Zone means that there the problem of assistance to refugees is relatively slight."

Mr. Logan Gray should by now have received my paper on "Evacuees and Movements of Population" posted Saturday. The following is briefly the situation:-

"The above takes no account of evacuees. These are dealt with at Appendix 3. The evacuee cannot be defined statistically, but the population census showed that at October 1946 there were under 800,000 persons, apart from refugees, living in Western Germany in a different Zone than before the war and 1,450,000 living in a different Land. Of these latter, 200,000 were in the French Zone, and 1,250,000 in the Bizonal Area. The movement was, however, to some extent self balancing. For instance this movement meant a net increase of 0.7% to the U.S. Zone population, 0.4% to the French Zone, and a loss of 0.7% in the British Zone."

Note: To all French arguments that they have had major influxes of refugees, evacuees, or anyone else the French may invent, the answer is that their total population is slightly lower to-day than in 1939 so that for every entrant there must have been corresponding exits or war casualties. Our population has risen by one-fifth.

G. A. DEANE.
21st March, 1949

36A

Some Notes on the Refugee Problem

There were 8,100,000 refugees in Western Germany on 1.10.48. There were also evacuees and various other people who had removed from their home-town and these consider themselves as equally deserving consideration as refugees. As, however, they belong to Western Germany, are smaller in number and not so concentrated, they do not form the political problem there is with refugees.

The 8,100,000 refugees are those who have registered with Fluechtlingsaemter. The true number of refugees is higher. 10% of refugees from the Soviet Zone will not register because they are already integrated in the economy or because they fear compulsory return.

Some 30,000 new refugees are being registered each month in the British Zone. In the U.S. Zone where only those from East of the Oder-Neisse or from foreign countries may register, the number is 15,000. Only about 2,000 a month enter the French Zone.

The problem is not, however, one of 8,100,000 refugees. A substantial part of these have at least some tolerable living accommodation and some employment. A section of refugees never register for employment - at least in the U.S. Zone - because they are living adequately in the country, on farms, and do not wish to be directed into other labour. Of those registered 70% of men and 80% of women were in their own employment in the U.S. Zone at 1 Oct 1948.

A very rough estimate would be as follows:-

	No. of Workers	Workers plus Dependents
Employed in own occupation	2,040,000	4,600,000
Employed in some other occupation	400,000	900,000
Unemployed	360,000	800,000
Uncertain:- may be in labour force, or may be in unregistered employment, may be on assistance etc.	800,000	1,800,000
		8,100,000

/2

36B

The above figures are very rough indeed and probably in the final line exaggerate the position, but they show that the real problem probably consists of at the most 2½ million refugees including workers and dependents who may be said to be still unsettled properly into the economy, though probably a number of these are settled in the country in an economy which suits them individually. In addition, there are about 400, 000 (involving 900,000 persons) who are employed in other than their trained or normal occupations, - though their new occupations may be equally suitable.

Throughout, however, there are two problems which concern the majority of refugees:-

(i) the status in their employment has generally deteriorated - perhaps 30% of refugees were previously self-employed; very few are today and many are now working as ordinary labourers.

(ii) housing conditions are very bad; even amongst the natives they are bad but on the average the refugee is twice as crowded as the native.

It has not been possible to get any information on the separation of families, but this aspect has probably been exaggerated.

In age and sex structure the refugee is as a whole a desirable population compared with the native population.

The refugees have been herded in the country areas where population density is lower and where accommodation is easier than in the bombed towns. This is not desirable economically. The major problem is the building of new houses at or near places of good employment.

The following numbers illustrate the magnitude of various problems:-

No. of registered refugees unemployed estimated at 360,000	involving	880,000
No. of refugees living in permanent sub-standard camps, transit camps or mass accommodation		400,000
No. of refugees receiving public assistance (during 1947/48 the number was 1,700,000, but it is probably lower today), say		1,500,000

36 C

Some Contrasts between the Zones.

	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone
Increase in total population 1939-1946	19%	24%	NIL
Refugees as % of total population	18%	20%	4%
Square metres of floor space per person	6.6	N.A. (a)	9.1
% of dwellings destroyed by war	27%	18%	11%
Persons per dwelling	5.5	5.4	4.2
No. of refugees receiving public assistance 1947/48 in thousand:	893	772	33
Percentage unemployed (all persons) Jan 1949	7.0%	8.4%	1.8%

(a) Housing in U.S. Zone seems to be about the same as in the British Zone.

The British Zone has 1.67 persons per living room (no comparable figures are available in the other Zones). In the German Reich in 1939 there were .98 persons per room. In the United States today there are only .75.

Re-distribution in order to give each Land the same share of refugees.

In Western Germany refugees are 17.4% of the population. An even spread would give the following results:-

	Present Number of Refugees	Present Percentage of total Population	If spread equally at 17.4% of population	Gain or Loss	Present Floor Space per person	Floor Space if refugees respread equally
	Thousands	%	Thousands	Thous.		
Schleswig-Holstein	1034	38.2	471	- 563	5.41	6.83
Hamburg	126	8.3	261	+ 135	5.68	5.21
Niedersachsen	2017	30.0	1170	- 847	6.37	7.29
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1112	8.8	2187	+1075	7.10	6.54
BRITISH ZONE	4289	18.2	4089	- 200	6.64	6.70
Bremen	39	7.4	91	+ 52		
Hessen	737	17.4	731	- 6		
Wuerttemberg-Baden	728	19.2	661	- 67		
Bayern	2086	22.8	1586	- 500		
U.S. ZONE	3590	20.3	3069	- 521		

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365

Stid-Baden	48	3.8	216	+ 168	9.40	8.28
Stid- Wuerttemberg	62	5.4	200	+ 138	10.29	9.19
Rheinland-Pfalz	78	2.8	493	+ 415	8.41	7.34
FRENCH ZONE	188	3.6	909	+ 721	9.06	7.96
WESTERN ZONES	8067	17.4	8067	NIL		

This even distribution would be unpractical between the Laender - e.g. bombed Hamburg cannot increase further its already overcrowding. There would however seem a case for transfers from Schleswig-Holstein (where 11.6% of the refugees are in sub-standard camps and where unemployment is about 13%) and Niedersachsen to Nordrhein-Westfalen (where unemployment is only 3% and where housing, as a whole and not necessarily in the industrial areas is the best in the Zone).

The re-distribution would mean the French Zone taking 721,000, but only 200,000 of these would be from the British Zone where refugees are the worst problem - e.g. in Schleswig-Holstein. There would only be a trivial rise in housing accommodation in the British Zone.

It must be recognised that the refugee problem of 2½ million persons cannot be solved by equalisation between the Zones, since the recipient Zone - i.e. the French Zone - has only one-ninth the population of the Bizone. Any really major movement from the Bizone would swamp the French Zone.

Another point to be remembered is that redistribution would not mean re-distribution out of the 2½ million alone. These are probably the least desirable emigrants and only a portion of them would probably be acceptable to the recipient Zone.

Re-distribution according to Floor Space.

No data is available for the U.S. Zone on average floor space per person, but as the persons per dwelling are 5.4 compared with 5.5 in the British Zone, it is assumed that the floor space averages 2% more than in the British Zone.

36E

Re-distribution would then be as follows:-

	Floor space per person sq-meters	Population Thousands	Total Floor space Million sq-metres	Population to give 6.96 sq-metres per person Thousands	Increase or Decrease in Population
British Zone	6.94	23,569	156,50	22,479	- 1,090
U.S. Zone	6.77	17,692	119,77	17,203	- 489
French Zone	9.06	5,243	47,50	6,822	+ 1,579
		46,504	323,77(a)	46,504	Nil

(a) Average floor space is 323,770,000 divided by 46,504,000 which is 6.96.

Re- distribution on housing figures would involve the French taking about 1,580,000. 1,090,000 of these would come from the British Zone and 490,000 from the U.S. Zone.

C.A.DEANE
Director,
Zonal Statistical Office
Minden

7 March 1949.

COPY

36 F

Mr. Logan Gray

Re-distribution of Refugees

The third method of re-distribution mentioned by Kelly at today's meeting was to make the increase in total population (i.e. natives plus refugees) over the 1939 population equal in all Laender. This would work out as follows:-

	1939 Population Thousands	1948 Population (excluding DPs in camps) Thousands	% Increase since 1939	Re-adjusted Population Thousands	Gain or Loss Thousands
Schleswig-Holstein	1589	2712	+ 70.7	1878	- 834
Hansestadt Hamburg	1712	1503	- 12.2	2024	+ 521
Niedersachsen	4540	6745	+ 48.6	5367	- 1378
Nordrhein-Westfalen	11945	12609	+ 5.6	14121	+ 1512
BRITISH ZONE	19786	23569	+ 19.1	23390	- 179
Bremen	563	526	- 6.3	666	+ 140
Hessen	3479	4214	+ 21.1	4113	- 101
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3217	3811	+ 18.5	3803	- 8
Bayern	7038	9141	+ 29.9	8320	- 821
U.S. ZONE	14297	17692	+ 23.7	16902	- 790
Sued-Baden	1217	1246	+ 2.4	1439	+ 193
Sued-Wuerttemberg	1076	1153	+ 7.2	1272	+ 119
Rheinland-Pfalz	2962	2844	- 4.0	3501	+ 657
FRENCH ZONE	5255	5243	- 0.2	6212	+ 969
WESTERN GERMANY	39338	46504	+ 18.2	46504	NIL

The above method of redistribution would still leave the French Z one more satisfactory from a housing aspect than the U.S. and British. It would involve the transfer of 179,000 from the British Zone, 790,000 from the U.S. Zone and their acceptance by the French who would take in 969,000.

It would be impossible to apply by Laender - e.g. Hamburg cannot take 521,000 persons.

G.A. DEANE

8 March 1949.

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1

35A

21 March, 1949

Dear McFarlane.

Refugee Statistics

For the past few weeks my time, including much of my own time, has been largely taken up by trying to assemble, and to some extent analyse, all the data available on the refugee problem. This was to have been undertaken by a Tripartite Statistical Working Party but, as the US statistician has hardly ever been in his office and was generally uninterested in the work, and as the French statistician admitted that he had hardly any statistics to help, the great bulk of the work has fallen on Golding and myself.

I enclose four papers:-

(1) the main report, "Refugees in the Western Zones of Germany"

(2) a summary of the above (agreed tripartitely)

(3) "Evacuees and Movements of Population" (possibly still incompleted)

(4) "Population Changes and Refugees by Regierungsbezirke.

These papers have been prepared for the Tripartite Working Party on Refugees which is now finalising its report to the Military Governors. Paper (2) will probably be attached to that report. As a statement will probably be issued by the Military Governors I do not want to anticipate anything, but there seems no harm in forwarding you these statistical report unofficially, since they may be useful if you require statistics on refugees in London and they merely give the statistical facts. The US and French members ~~referred~~ refused to allow any inferences from these statistics to go into the statistical reports. I separately briefed the British member of the main Working Party. Mr. Logan Gray, on various deductions of my own and confidentially, for your own information, I enclose a copy of my main brief. This was written very hurriedly, and my estimates of employment are very rough but should be an approximate indication of the position.

Papers (1), (3) and (4) have not yet been agreed by the other members and therefore must be treated as provisional.

I hope to get permission to broadcast paper (1) to those interested in the detailed statistics when tripartite agreement to it has been received.

Yours sincerely.

G.A. Deane

C.F. McFarlane, Esq.,
German Commercial Relations
and Industry Department,
(Room 238) Foreign Office (G.S.)
King Charles Street
London W.1.

35B

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q.,C.C.G. (B.E.),
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1.

19 March, 1949

Dear Monsieur de Portzamparc,

At the last meeting of the Tripartite Working Party for Refugees on 8th March requests at the instigation of Dr. Meillon were made on the Statisticians for further information on the following points:-

(a) Evacuees — An analysis of the number of evacuees within each Land of Western Germany. Definition of evacuee was left very vague, and Dr. Meillon thought that it might be sufficient to cover only those persons who had moved from one Land to another of W. Germany.

(b) Emigration — German emigration figures for the years preceding the war. These figures should be analysed by countries of destination and occupation zone of origin.

(c) Refugees — Analysis of population changes and number of refugees by Regierungsbezirke.

Whilst I was still in Berlin Mr. Golding passed these requests to you through Mlle. Lubin.

In Frankfurt at the beginning of this week Golding and I worked on these problems. The result is the enclosed drafts for items (a) and (c). Because the Tripartite Working Party wish to complete their work this month I have taken the liberty of forwarding these drafts to the Working Party in Berlin saying, however, that they have not yet been agreed by Mr Shafer and yourself.

You will note that in paper (a) there are gaps left for the insertion of later figures, if available. My view, however, is that the Working Party have already sufficient in this paper for their needs.

If you can agree these papers I shall be obliged if you will sign one copy of each and return them to me. I am also awaiting your agreement to the main paper but realise that at the moment this is impossible as you are in Geneva.

Whilst in Frankfurt, I showed papers (a) and (c) to Monsieur Piquemont who gave me his provisional approval.

The statistics of emigration, item (b), are at present being prepared by the Bipartite Statistical Office and the German Bizonal Statistical Office and should be ready early next week. Mr. Golding will complete the necessary paper and will forward you a copy for your agreement.

I shall be away from the office from March 22nd to March 30th inclusive but Mr. Golding (telephone Minden 1583) will deal with all matters arising on this subject during my absence.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. DEANE

Monsieur J. de Portzamparc,
Chef du Service des
Statistiques de la Zone Francaise,
Secteur Postal 50443,
B.P.M. 507.
Baden Baden.

35C

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.),
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1

19 March, 1949

Dear Karl,

At the last meeting of the Tripartite Working Party for Refugees on 8th March requests at the instigation of Dr. Meillon were made on the Statisticians for further information on the following points:-

(a) Evacuees — An analysis of the number of evacuees within each Land of Western Germany. Definition of evacuee was left very vague and Dr. Meillon thought that it might be sufficient to cover only those persons who had moved from one Land to another of W. Germany.

(b) Emigration — German emigration figures for the years preceding the war. These figures should be analysed by countries of destination and occupation zone of origin.

(c) Refugees — Analysis of population changes and number of refugees by Regierungsbezirke.

Whilst I was still in Berlin, Golding passed these requests to you.

I saw you only briefly in Frankfurt last week when you had no statistics available and unfortunately you did not turn up on the Thursday as I thought we had arranged. Golding and I have produced the enclosed drafts for items (a) and (b). Because the Tripartite Working Party wish to complete their work this month I have forwarded these drafts to the Working Party in Berlin saying, however, that they have not yet been agreed by Portzampare and yourself.

You will note that in paper (a) there are gaps left for the insertion of later figures, if available. My view, however, is that the Working Party have already sufficient in this paper for their needs.

If you can agree these papers I shall be obliged if you will sign one copy of each and return them to me. I am also still awaiting your agreement to the main paper.

The statistics of emigration, item (b), are at present being prepared by the Bipartite Statistical Office and the German Bizonal Statistical Office and should be ready early next week. Golding will complete the necessary paper and will forward you a copy for your agreement.

I shall be away from the office from March 22nd to March 30th inclusive but Golding (telephone Minden 1583) will deal with all matters arising on this subject during my absence.

Yours sincerely,

G.Alan DEANE

Karl A. Shafer Esq.,
Population and Analysis Branch,
Civil Administration Division,
Bad Nauheim,
APO. 807.

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1

355

March, 1949

To:- Bipartite Statistical Office,
489 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt,
B.A.O.R. 21

Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

I enclose two further papers, one on evacuees, the other on the analysis by Regierungsbezirke. These are provisional since I am awaiting agreement, and possibly the insertion of further figures, from M. de Portzamparc and Mr. Shafer.

You are obtaining the statistics of emigration. During my absence from March 22nd to March 30th inclusive Mr. Golding (telephone Minden 1583) will deal with this matter and any other problems which arise on this subject.

I shall be obliged if you will hand the enclosed to M. Fiquemont since I do not know his exact address to forward it direct.

G.A. DEANE
Director
Zonal Statistical Office.

Zonal Statistical Office,
Zonal Executive Offices,
64 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1

35E

March, 1949

Dear Monsieur Figuesmont,

I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent to Monsieur de Portzamparc at Baden-Baden together with enclosures.

Yours sincerely.

G.A. Deane

Monsieur Figuesmont
Frankfurt

(through Bipartite Statistical Office)

File 35F

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

18th March, 1949

Dear Logan Gray,

I enclose a copy of a letter and attachments which I have sent to Lawrence.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

Col. D. Logan Gray, C.B.E., M.C.,
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Berlin,
B.A.O.R. 2.

35G

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

18th March, 1949

Dear Lawrence,

Statistics for Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

At the last meeting of the Working Party statistics were requested for:

(i) Evacuees
(ii) Emigration
(iii) Refugees by Regierungsbezirke

It has been impossible to gather the statisticians together: Portzamparc is in Geneva until next Tuesday and, whilst I have received assistance from the French liaison officer in Frankfurt, there is no one with authority to approve any report. Shafer has been hampered by his removal from Nuremberg to Bad Nauheim. He promised to see me in Frankfurt yesterday but he did not come.

I have prepared a paper on item (i), evacuees, which I enclose. It is rather long because the subject is so intangible, and in my view, the statistics are utterly useless for the problem you have in hand since it is impossible to separate evacuees from the normal population movement. A summary of the paper is given first and this may be sufficient. I have sent copies of this paper to Portzamparc and Shafer and the latter may be able to fill in some of the gaps which I have left because I have no information on these points relating to the U.S. Zone. The figures given for the census date cannot be disputed because they are taken direct from the census material.

The information on emigration is not yet available and an official of the German Bizonal Statistical Office is working on this and will complete what he can by the beginning of next week. There is however a paucity of information before the year 1930 and it is possible that the analysis cannot be made by Zones. The German official will not tackle this zonal analysis because he cannot do it accurately and he, like so many other German statisticians, is loath to make any approximations. It is possible however that Golding may be able to do something here.

Item (iii) has been completed by myself and I do not think that there can be any differences of opinion with the U.S. and French members on this table. ~~(I had hoped to get the US Zone refugees today but have been unable to get into touch with Shafer and two or three German sources tried have been unable to give the information – therefore I have had to leave this table incomplete for the moment).~~

Ignore this ink note – figures came in from German sources at last minute

I shall be away from the office from March 22nd to March 30th inclusive but Golding of my staff (telephone: Minden 1583) will deal with item (ii) and sent you as much material as he is able to get, and he will also deal with any developments which may arise from Portzamparc or Shafer, or with any further queries you may have to raise.

You will bear in mind that none of this information has been agreed tripartitely although I have no hesitation in vouching for the figures shown. The French liaison officer at Frankfurt has read items (i) and (iii) and considers that they meet the French requirements in every way. I have also not yet had from Portzamparc and Shafer their agreement to the detailed summary report on the statistics of refugees which I sent to you on the 15th March.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

Edward W. Lawrence Esq.,
O.M.G.U.S.,
Civil Administration Division,
APO 742,
Berlin.

Copy to: Col. D. Logan Cross, C.B.E., M.C.

.34A(1)

EVACUEES AND MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION WITHIN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY

SUMMARY

1. It is impossible to define an "evacuee" for statistical purposes, and this paper can only give figures of total movement of population, including without differentiation normal and compulsory movement. It is suggested therefore that these statistics are of little value in any consideration of evacuees, and add little to the information on population pressure already shown by total population figures.

2. At 29.10.46 there were in Western Germany 764,900 persons (excluding refugees) living in a different Zone from their 1.9.39 residence. The following summarizes the situation.

Zone	Movement of persons between 1.9.39 and 29.10.46 to different Zone of W.Germany			Net Movement as % of total population
	Into Zone	Out of Zone	Net Movement	
British	206,000	352,000	- 146,000	- 0.7
U.S.	376,000	252,000	+ 124,000	+ 0.7
French	183,000	161,000	+ 22,000	+ 0.4
TOTAL	765,000	765,000	NIL	0.0

At the end of 1949 the gross inward movement had increased to 218,000 for the French Zone but no figures are available of the outward movement to give the net figure. None of this increase, however, can refer to evacuees since this is a post-war movement.

3. At 29.10.46 there were in Western Germany 1,457,300 persons (excluding refugees) living in different Land from their 1.9.39 residence. Zonally these covered just over 3% of the population of the British and U.S. Zones and 4% that of the French Zone.

34A(2)

EVACUEES AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION WITHIN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. The Statistical Working Party has been asked by the Tripartite Working Party on Refugees to give statistics of evacuees. The intention is presumably to cover all persons in the Western Zones other than refugees and displaced persons who have moved as a result of the war from their former residence and whose continued presence in a new district now creates a problem of population pressure. As, however, it is impossible to define precisely what is movement 'as a result of the war' and as it is impossible to define the extent to which local movement should count as evacuation, no definite statistics can be given of the number of so-called evacuees.

2. Population pressure arises from changes in the total population present in an area regardless of whether they are refugees or evacuees. Statistics of evacuees are, therefore, useful only if it is intended to give special consideration to this class or to regard them as potential cases for transfer back to their former places of residence. For this purpose it would be necessary to define the 'evacuee' fairly rigidly and the following broad information on movements of population is considered of little practical value.

STATISTICS OBTAINABLE

3. (i) Census of 29 October 1946 The analysis of the population present according to their place of residence on 1.9.39 enables certain information to be given for all Zones for the census date of 29 Oct 46. Figures derived from the census, however, do not differentiate between normal movement and movement resulting from the war and only show the result of the total movement. Since this therefore includes such movements as arise, for instance, through marriage or change of place of employment, the figures overstate the number of so-called 'evacuees'.

(ii) Later figures for British Zone Since evacuees are not specially registered and no reliable data of inter-zone and inter-land movements are compiled there is little information since the census. Land Niedersachsen has, however, endeavoured to keep up-to-date records of the number of persons present who have moved since 1.9.43 from other Länder and from other Zones. These figures, however, cannot be termed evacuees since they presumably include post-war movement to date.

(iii) Later figures for U.S. Zone

(to be inserted by U.S. member)

(iv) Later figures for French Zone As explained in the main report of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party - "Refugees in the Western Zones of Germany" - the Flüchtlingsämter of the French Zone record as refugees all persons who have entered the French Zone. Consequently it is possible to obtain approximately at a current date the number of entries from the British and U.S. Zones by deducting the number of refugees. This does not, however, give the number of "evacuees", since it includes all post-war movements to date, including those persons who have moved recently to employment in the Zone.

MOVEMENTS OVER ZONAL BOUNDARIES

4. When population questions are being considered only on a zonal basis, it is sufficient to consider only movement over zonal boundaries. Movements within a Zone would be self-balancing. The following table shows this movement within Western Germany.

All figures in thousands

Zone of later residence	At 29.10.1946 (Census)				Latest Information			
	Former residence in				Former residence in			
	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone	In other Zones of W. Germany	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone	In other Zones of W. Germany
British	-	153.3	52.7	206.0	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
U.S.	267.7	-	108.5	376.2		-		
French	84.1	98.6	-	182.7			-	217.5(a)
TOTAL IN W. GERMANY with former residence in a different Zone	351.8	251.9	161.2	764.9				

Note:- The Saar has been excluded from the French Zone throughout.

(a) As at end 1948 approx. This figure is obtained by deducting the 188.500 refugees from the figure of 406.000 recorded by the Flüchtlingsämter (see page 4, note on French Zone, in the report of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party entitled " Refugees in the Western Zones of Germany".)

5. The following summarizes the net effect of the above moves at 29.10.46 and also shows the number of refugees, since the total of these two figures gives approximately the net movement into each Zone , apart from DPs in camps and other foreigners.

Population Census of 29.10.46

Zone	Total Population (excluding) DPs in camps)	Inter-Zonal Movement since 1.9.39				Refugees	Total Movement i.e. Net Inter - Zonal Movement plus Refugees	
		Into Zone	Out of Zone	Net Movement				
	Thousands	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	As % of Total Popn.	Thousands	Thous.	As % of Total popn.
British	22,021.2	206.0	351.8	- 145.8	- .7	3,660.0	3,514.2	16.0
U.S.	16,878.1	376.2	251.9	+ 124.3	+ .7	3,091.0	3,215.3	19.0
French	5,053.2	182.7	161.2	+ 21.5	+ .4	157.0	178.5	3.5
W. Germany	43,952.5	764.9	764.9	NIL		6,908.0	6,908.0	15.7

The above table shows that up to 1946 the interzonal movement was small, being a net gain of 0.7 % in the U.S. Zone, of 0.4 % in the French Zone and a net loss of population of 0.7 % in the British Zone.

MOVEMENTS OVER LAND BOUNDARIES

6. For population considerations on a Land basis, movement over Land boundaries should be considered. The following table shows this movement within Western Germany.

Land of later residence	At 29.10.46 (Census)				Latest Information			
	Former residence in another Land of				Former residence in another Land of			
	British Zone	US Zone	French Zone	West Germany (Total)	British Zone	US Zone	French Zone	West Germany (Total)
Schleswig-Holstein	161.1	12.1	3.7	176.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hamburg	31.1	6.8	1.7	39.6	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Niedersachsen	258.9	85.6	15.7	360.2	N.A.	36.3[a]	12.7[a]	N.A.
Nordrhein-Westfalen	72.1	48.8	31.6	152.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL BRITISH ZONE with former residence in a different Land	523.2	153.3	52.7	729.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bremen	21.5	1.9	.8	24.2				
Hessen	104.9	34.0	35.6	174.5				
Württembg-Baden	35.5	38.5	40.0	114.0				
Bayern	105.8	71.4	32.1	209.3				
TOTAL US ZONE with former residence in a different Land	267.7	145.8	108.5	522.0				
Süd-Baden	14.3	25.7	9.6	49.6				
Süd-Württembg	13.2	45.1	11.5	69.8				
Rheinland-Pfalz	56.6	27.8	2.3	86.7				
TOTAL FRENCH ZONE with former residence in a different Land	84.1	98.6	23.4	206.1				
TOTAL IN W.GERMANY with former residence in a different Land	875.0	397.7	184.6	1457.3				

a) As at 1.2.49

The above shows that at 29.10.46 there were 1,457,300 persons, excluding refugees, in Western Germany living in a different Land than on 1.9.39, but this number includes normal movement as well as evacuation and other forced movement. This number too is a gross figure. For instance it includes 163,100 persons moved from Nordrhein-Westfalen to Niedersachsen and 46,200 moved from Niedersachsen to Nordrhein-Westfalen.

7. For the Zones as a whole the above table may be summarized and compared with the total population as follows.

Zone	Population at 29.10.46 (excl. DPs in Camps)	Population (excl. refugees) in Zone who were at 29.10.46 in a different Land of West. Germany from their 1.9.39 residence	
	Thousands	Thousands	As % of total Population
British	22,021.2	729.2	3.3
U.S.	16,878.1	522.0	3.1
French	5,053.2	206.1	4.1
Western Germany	43,952.5	1,457.3	3.3

8. Since 1946 there has in general been some movement of evacuees back to their former places of residence and the number outside their former Land has decreased in the British and U.S. Zones. On the other hand the figures of the French Zone show a small increase between 1946 and 1948.

MOVEMENT OVER GEMEINDE BOUNDARIES

9. The population Census of 29.10.46 showed that in the British Zone there were 2,511,000 persons who had lived in the British Zone at 1.9.39 but in a different Gemeinde. Adding to this figure the 153,000 persons from the U.S. Zone and 53,000 persons from the French Zone, there was a total of 2,717,000 persons in the British Zone who had moved from some other Gemeinde of Western Germany since 1939.

10. This analysis by Gemeinde was not made for the population census in the U.S. and French Zones, nor is any information available later than the census date for any of the three Western Zones, apart from Land Niedersachsen where at 1.2.49 there were 374,400 persons with former residence in a different Gemeinde of the British Zone, 36,300 from the U.S. Zone and 12,700 from the French Zone.

11. Such figures must include a substantial proportion of normal movement and are only useful to show the extent to which the population as a whole has remained stationary (at least within each Gemeinde) or has moved. In the British Zone 70.6 % of persons only were in the same Gemeinde as on 1.9.39. The other 29.4 % comprised movements within the Zone, within Western Germany, and refugees.

Compiled by

G.A. Deane (British)

Submitted to

K.A. Shafer (U.S.)

J. de Portzamparc (French)

for agreement and insertion of any further data.

18th March 1949

POPULATION CHANGES AND REFUGEES BY REGIERUNGSBEZIRKE

Part I: BRITISH & U.S. ZONES

LAND Regierungsbezirk	Total Population excl. DPs in Camps			Refugees at 1.10.48			
				Category A only		Categories A & B in total	
	.t 17.5.39 Thous.	At 1.10.48 Thous.	% Increase	Thous.	As % of total Population	Thous.	As % of Total Population
SCHLESWIG, - HOLSTEIN	1,589.0	2,712.3	+ 70.7	910.3	33.6	1,034.4	38.2
HAMBURG	1,711.9	1,502.9	- 12.2	75.7	5.0	125.7	8.3
Hannover	1,018.5	1,351.0	+ 32.6	322.8	23.9	386.4	28.6
Hildesheim	624.8	1,020.5	+ 63.3	284.0	27.8	334.2	32.7
Lüneburg	547.5	994.9	+ 81.7	301.5	30.3	367.8	37.0
Stade	393.2	653.6	+ 66.2	198.6	30.4	223.8	34.2
Osnabrück	515.9	669.1	+ 29.7	131.1	19.6	141.7	21.2
Aurich	295.7	389.9	+ 31.8	68.2	17.5	75.4	19.3
Oldenburg	577.6	807.4	+ 39.8	226.4	28.0	265.6	32.9
Braunschweig	566.3	858.6	+ 51.6	196.4	22.9	222.3	25.9
NIEDERSACHSEN	4,539.5	6,745.0	+ 48.6	1,729.0	25.6	2,017.2	30.0
Aachen	769.6	740.1	- 3.8	27.9	3.8	32.7	4.4
Köln	1,595.7	1,587.4	- 0.5	105.2	6.6	117.5	7.4
Düsseldorf	4,183.2	4,061.2	- 2.9	211.0	5.2	233.9	5.8
Detmold	1,115.9	1,470.2	+ 31.7	220.3	15.0	245.3	16.7
Arnsberg	2,678.0	2,920.2	+ 9.0	253.6	8.7	276.4	9.5
Münster	1,602.7	1,829.5	+ 14.2	190.4	10.4	205.6	11.2
NORDRHEIN - WESTFALEN	11,945.1	12,608.6	+ 5.6	1,008.4	8.0	1,111.4	8.8
TOTAL BRITISH ZONE	19,785.5	23,568.8	+ 19.1	3,723.4	15.8	4,288.7	18.2
BREMEN	562.9	525.4	- 6.3	27.8	5.3	38.9	7.4
Darmstadt	1,050.4	1,307.8	+ 24.5	203.8	15.6	N.A.	N.A.
Kassel	971.8	1,255.2	+ 29.2	228.1	18.2	N.A.	N.A.
Wiesbaden	1,456.9	1,651.0	+ 13.3	206.1	12.5	N.A.	N.A.
HESSEN	3,479.1	4,214.0	+ 21.1	638.0	15.1	736.6	17.4
Württemberg	1,942.4	2,366.3	+ 21.8	219.5	9.3	N.A.	N.A.
Baden	1,275.0	1,444.8	+ 13.3	453.6	31.4	N.A.	N.A.
WURTTEMBERG - BADEN	3,217.4	3,811.1	+ 18.5	673.1	17.7	728.1	19.2
Oberbayern	1,935.2	2,433.4	+ 25.7	441.9	18.2	N.A.	N.A.
Niederbayern (a)	1,472.1	2,026.6	+ 37.7	480.8	23.7	N.A.	N.A.
Oberfranken (b)	1,885.4	2,387.9	+ 26.7	483.8	20.3	N.A.	N.A.
Unterfranken	844.3	1,033.3	+ 22.4	160.9	15.6	N.A.	N.A.
Schwaben	900.6	1,260.0	+ 39.9	315.9	25.1	N.A.	N.A.
BAYERN	7,037.6	9,141.2	+ 29.9	1,883.3	20.6	2,086.1	22.8
TOTAL US ZONE	14,297.0	17,691.7	+ 23.7	3,222.2	18.2	3,589.7	20.3

a) Including Oberpfalz

b) Including Mittelfranken

POPULATION CHANGES AND REFUGEES BY REGIERUNGSBEZIRKE

Part II: FRENCH ZONE

LAND Regierungsbezirk	Total Population excl. DPs in Camps			Refugees at 1.10.48			
	At 17.5.39	At 1.10.48	% Increase	Category A only		Categories A & B in total	
	Thous.	Thous.		Thous.	As % of total Population	Thous.	As % of total Population
Baden-Baden	193.8	190.2	- 1.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Frieburg	643.1	651.1	+ 1.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Konstanz	380.3	404.6	+ 6.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SUED-BADEN	1,217.2	1,245.9	+ 2.4	33.5	2.6	48.2	3.8
Württemberg	955.7	1,019.2	+ 6.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lindau	46.5	55.0	+18.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hohenzollern	73.7	79.1	+ 7.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SUED-WUERTTEMBG	1,075.9	1,153.3	+ 7.2	47.7	4.2	62.1	5.4
Koblenz	853.7	848.0	- 0.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trier	451.1	410.2	- 9.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Montabaur	217.2	231.0	+ 6.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rhein Hessen	393.1	361.3	- 8.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pfalz	1,047.0	993.3	- 5.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	2,962.1	2,843.8	- 4.0	61.7	2.2	78.2	2.8
TOTAL FRENCH ZONE	5,255.2	5,243.0	- 0.2	142.9	2.7	188.5	3.6
TOTAL WESTERN GERMANY	39,337.7	46,503.5	+18.2	7,080.5	15.3	8,066.9	17.4

Note: - The populations of Regierungsbezirke in the French Zone at 1.10.48 have been estimated by proportioning the known 1.10.48 population of each Land according to the share of each Regierungsbezirk in the population at the census date of 29.10.46.

Prepared by

G.A. Deane (British)

Submitted to

K.A. Shafer (US)
J. de Portzamparc (French)

18th March 1949

for agreement and insertion of any further data

33A

Zonal Statistical Organisation
REGISTRY
-9 MAR 1949
File No.: 2071.

Mr. Goldring

BIPARTITE CONTROL OFFICE
Bipartite Statistical Office
APO 757 489 HQ CCG (BE)
FRANKFURT

Ref: BICO/STATS/1104

7th March, 1949

TO: Statistical Organisation,
64 H.Q., C.C.G., (BE).,
MINDEN, B.A.O.R. 1

(Attention: Mr. A. Deane)

SUBJECT: Refugees

Herewith copy of comment from Manpower Group on the paper on Refugees prepared by Mr. Deane for the Tripartite Working Party.

It is pointed out that Manpower Group is not responsible for Housing, but their knowledge of this subject prompts them to raise the points covered in the enclosure.

(R. W. ARTINGSTALL)
~~for Chief (Dr.)~~

Tel: Frankfurt 8028

RWA/JW

Encl. 1

C
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Y

338

Bipartite Control Office
Manpower Group
Reports and Statistics
Branch

7th March 1949

To: Mr. Artingstall,
Bipartite Statistical Office.

(For onward transmission to
Mr. Dean, ZSO, Minden)

Refugees in the Western Zones of Germany

The study prepared by Mr. Dean has been received with interest. This Branch would like, however, to offer a comment on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Housing Section.

The table of estimated number of dwellings shows the British Zone as having lost 1,498,000 dwellings destroyed and the resulting number of dwellings (4,007,000) is used to indicate the increase in the average number of persons per dwelling.

No account has been taken, however, of the number of houses damaged. It is reported that 3 million were destroyed and damaged in varying degrees, and to October 1948 about 1 million had been repaired to a habitable standard. In 1946, therefore, it is safe to assume that not many more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ million dwellings were habitable, although a considerable number of additional dwellings not strictly classed as habitable were without doubt occupied.

Housing Branch of the Manpower Zonal Office, Lemgo, are probably in a position to provide accurate data, as far as the British Zone is concerned.

The question of damaged houses would also appear proper to be considered in the case of both the American and French Zones.

E. L. DEUSS
Chief
Reports & Statistics
Branch.

Discussed with Mr Deuss in Frankfurt on 18/3. The criticism is by no means valid. We are going to elaborate further, however.

32A file

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

15th March, 1949

Dear Logan Gray,

I enclose two copies of the final report together with a copy of a letter I have sent to Lawrence which explains the situation.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

Col. D. Logan Gray, CBE, MC.
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Berlin,
B.A.O.R. 2.

32B File

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

15th March, 1949

Dear Lawrence,

I am forwarding unofficially four copies of the detailed paper on the statistics of refugees. I forwarded copies to Shafer and Portzamparc at the middle of last week and as this final draft contains certain alterations which they have not seen it is necessary that I should have their approval before this paper can be treated as official. I hope however that they will not have many amendments to suggest.

I am forwarding these to you now because of the delay and my fear that you will not have these papers in time for your final draft unless something is done quickly. Portzamparc is at present in Geneva and I do not think that it will be possible to secure his approval until he returns on Thursday of next week. Shafer is in process of removal from Nürnberg to Bad Nauheim, and he told me to-day that he will not have unpacked his papers and be ready to consider the refugee problem until Friday. I am travelling to Frankfurt to-night and will see what can be done there to hasten the final approval, but I very much doubt whether I can do anything in Portzamparc's absence. I shall let you know immediately I can obtain approval.

I myself am going away on Tuesday next for one week but Mr. Golding of my Office here will have full responsibility for dealing with anything which may arise in my absence.

My visit to Frankfurt this week is to attempt to obtain the figures of evacuees, migration and refugees by Regierungsbezirk as requested at the last meeting. I have been trying to initiate action but in the absence of Portzamparc and owing to Shafer's inability to function at the moment it is very difficult. However I am hoping to be able to complete something, perhaps the final approval by the other members, by Thursday of this week.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

Edward W. Lawrence, Esq.,
O.M.G.U.S.,
Civil Admin. Division,
APO 742,
Berlin.

Copy to: Col. D. Logan Gray, C.B.E., M.C.
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division, H.Q. C.C.G. (BE), Berlin, B.A.O.R. 2.

31 A

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

15th March, 1949

Dear White,

I enclose a copy of the agreed summary statement of the Statistical Tripartite Working Party on refugees which was sent to the main Tripartite Working Party. I also enclose a final draft of the detailed paper which has not yet been officially approved, and should therefore be treated by you as confidential although there seems no reason why information in it should not be used if necessary. There may however be minor changes before the final agreed report. This report has not attempted to draw any inferences from the various statistics since the French and U.S. statistical members would not agree to do more than present these statistical facts, but I gave Logan Gray various notes which attempted to show the true perspective of the refugee problem and also made certain suggestions with regard to re-distribution. My own view is that the refugee problem consists not of 8 million refugees but of a number which probably does not exceed 2 million. The French in order to boost their figures have now suggested that certain statistics should be compiled for evacuees, and I am going to Frankfurt to-night in order to discuss this problem with the French and U.S. members. With this extension the statistics are roughly covering all the categories mentioned in your special report No.278. The American and British members of the main Tripartite Working Party however, take the view that their terms of reference are limited strictly to the refugee as defined in the statistical report. It is recognised by all that the evacuee is also a problem, but it has not the political implications that attach to the refugee nor are the numbers of evacuees anything like so large.

Since we have already talked about it, I am not going to set out here all the comments on your Special Report No.278. It rather staggered me to discover that there was a Zonal Statistical definition since as you will appreciate from the main statistical report, the definition is that of the Germans and roughly the one used by the Fluechtlingsämter. The definition given in your report was in any case incorrect since in the British Zone we have always included your additional tables No. 4 and 5. I am also unable to understand the reference to the Zonal Statistical table on page 2. It is true that we have at various times drawn up special tables, but we have not published for general information any previous report on this subject although various papers have been given a limited circulation. Probably you are referring to one of these special papers. I would not agree that the table, whatever it is, is incorrect in any way and it seems odd to mention mis-interpretation, which is equally applicable to all sorts of tables including the tables you give on pages 2 and 3. All I want stressed here is that the general reader will consider your comment on page 2 a criticism of our presentation of the facts. I realise that you prepared this Special Report in a hurry, but I would be greatful if in future you would show a rough draft to me before publishing if it is comment on our statistics. My only desire here is to avoid incorrect statements appearing such as the "Zonal Stats. Definition".

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

James R. White Esq.,
P.O.R.O.,
Political Division,
73 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
B.A.O.R. 15.

30 A

ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Melitta House,
64 H.Q. C.C.G.(B.E.),
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1.

14 March, 1949

Dear Logan Gray,

Letter from Mr. E.R. Burke of CRALOG.

I enclose copy of a letter from Eldon R. Burke, a letter from Central Secretariat, ZECO, and my reply to the latter. I have not written to Burke.

This seems to be another organisation having a shot at writing a report and it seems to me that some attempt should be made to co-ordinate the work on this subject. I spoke on the phone to Pearman-Wilson who thought that the reply to Burke should be that the report of the Tripartite Working Party would be ready shortly and that Burke should have a copy of this. I thought it best that you should write to Burke in order to discover just where he fits into the mass of work at present being undertaken.

Our statistical report does not show the picture for smaller units than Laender. I am preparing information by Regierungsbezirke and, if you wish, could send a copy of this to Burke together with (a) the census results of 29.10.46 (now out-of-date so far as sex ratio is concerned owing to the return of prisoners-of-war) and (b) a sex and age estimated analysis of the bizonal area population at mid. 1948. Please let me know if you want Burke to have these figures, and also if you want him to have the detailed statistical report and any other information he may ask for - for instance we could get specially the number of refugees by Kreise.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. DEANE

Director.

Col. D. Logan Gray, CBE,MC.,
Director,
DP Branch,
Political Division,
Headquarters Control Commission for Germany (B.E.),
Berlin, B.A.O.R.2.

30 B

ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Melitta House,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1.

14 March, 1949

To:- Central Secretariat,
Zonal Executive Offices,
CCG Lubbecke,
60 HQ CCG,
BAOR 1.

(Attention Miss K.P. Cleeve)

SUBJECT: Refugee Situation in Germany.

I have received your letter of 10th March referenced [illegible]CO/011311/ Sec G enclosing the request for information from Mr. Burke of CRALOG.

As you will be aware, a Tripartite Working Party set up by the Military Governors is studying the refugee problem. The British member is Mr. Logan Gray, Director of DP Branch, Political Division. I, in conjunction with U.S. and French Statisticians, have just completed a statistical report on refugees for this Working Party.

Whilst therefore it would be possible for me to give Mr. Burke the information required, it seems unfortunate that so many bodies at the moment are attempting independently to cover the same ground. Besides the Tripartite Working Party and Mr. Burke, the World Council of Churches have recently discussed the problem and the League of Red Cross Societies is planning a special survey of refugees' needs.

I have therefore passed Mr. Burke's letter to Mr. Logan Gray in Berlin who will inform Mr. Burke of the work being concurrently undertaken on this subject with a view to avoiding duplication.

C.A. DRANE

Director.

30C

Ext. 491

Z[illegible]/011311/Sec G

Zonal Executive Offices,
CCG Lubbecke,
60 HQ CCG,
BAOR 1.

10 March, 1949.

To: Zonal Statistical Organisation,
64 HQ CCG,
Minden,
BAOR 1.

Zonal Statistical [illegible]
REGISTRY
12 MAR 1949
File No.: 2071

Miss Goodden

SUBJECT: Refugee situation in Germany

Reference telephone conversation Goodden/Cleeve of 9th March, 1949.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated 28th February, 1949 received in this office from Mr. Burke of CRALOG.

Will you please take any necessary action and reply direct to Mr. Burke with a copy to us for information.

H. P. Cleeve
Central Secretariat.

/NW

Copy to: CRALOG, OMG Bremen, APO 751.
(for attention Mr. Eldon R. Burke.
your letter of 28 February, 1949 refers)

COPY

30 D

C R A L O G

COUNCIL OF RELIEF AGENCIES LICENSED FOR OPERATION IN GERMANY

BERLIN NEW YORK BREMEN

Edward M. O' Connor, Chairman
Arthur S. Joice, Executive Secretary

Bremen, February 28, 1949
OMG Bremen APO 751
Tel: 48305,20090

Secretariat,
Office of Military Governor
ZECO
Lubbecke
60 HQ CCG BAOR

Gentlemen:

In connection with a study which I am making of the refugee situation in Germany I am in need of figures indicating the number of refugees in the various areas of the British Zone. I should like to have also the latest census figures for the British Zone with the division as to male and female inhabitants if that is possible.

If you can furnish these I should be very pleased.

Sincerely yours

(Sgd) ELDON R. BURKE
Field Secretary for Germany

ERB/mlb

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
Brethren Service Committee, Inc.
Church World Service, Inc.
Committee on Christian Science Wartime
Activities of the Mother Church
Congregational Christian Service Committee
International Migration Service, Inc.
International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.
Labor League for Human Rights, A.F.of L.
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.
National CIO Community Services Committee
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc.
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
Unitarian Service Committee
War Relief Services - National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.

File 29A

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

12th March, 1949

To: Bipartite Statistical Group,
BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt, B.A.O.R. 21.

At the meeting of the Tripartite Working Party for refugees in Berlin on the 8th March, the French representative, Mr. Meillon insisted on obtaining further information on three points. Although our own views are that they are of little value if any to the immediate problem, the British and U.S. members were forced to give way, and therefore further requests have been made on the Statistical Working Party. The three points are as follows:

(a) An analysis of the number of evacuees within each Land of Western Germany by number, and according to any further information that is available. The definition of "evacuee" was left very vague. The French member obviously considers that persons who have moved into the French Zone from the other two zones of Western Germany constitute for them a problem which must be taken into consideration in any consideration of the re-distribution of refugees. It is possible that the French member would be satisfied if we present information as to the number of persons who had moved from one Land to another at the time of the 1946 Census (since I believe no later information could be obtained). These statistics are easily obtainable, as I believe the U.S. Zone, unlike the British Zone, have some figures of war-time evacuation which may help. I would be grateful for any views and statistics that StaVeWi may have bearing on this subject.

(b) The German emigration figures for the years preceding the war (at least from 1921, preferably from 1900). These figures should be broken-down by countries of destination and the territories of the present occupation zones if possible. On this point I have referred to the Statistisches Jahrbuch for 1941/42, and on pages 94 and 95 is information on the emigration and immigration through sea ports. The French said that they had this sort of information but want the statisticians to produce in addition figures including overland migration. It would appear from pages 96 and 97 of the above volume that such information is only obtainable for Prussia. I would be grateful if you would ask StaVeWi whether the full information is available from any source and ask them to complete a schedule, of which I enclose a rough draft showing the figures for sea and land travel in total if possible or for sea travel only, if this is all that is available. The French suggested that we should obtain the figures for the passed 100 years, but the Tripartite Working Party rather objected to this and I have suggested the year 1900 as a starting point although if the work is great this may be altered to 1920. Unfortunately as the StAEB library has already gone to Nordrhein-Westfalen, we have not the available volumes of the Jahresbuch here in Minden, and cannot therefore complete the schedule even if we could find figures for land travel. You will notice that I have also included figures for immigration which seem to me to be important when considering this question.

/(c)

(c) The break-down of population changes between 1939 and 1948 by Regierungsbezirk and the number of refugees in each. This information I already have and you need take no action.

2. The Tripartite Working Party expect this information at the end of next week and expect an agreed statement from Shafer, Portzamparc and myself. We are still trying to establish contact with Shafer and Portzamparc to discuss this and it is possible that we shall need to meet in Frankfurt some time next week. I would however be very grateful if you would broach this problem to StaVeWi and ask whether the information can be quickly obtained.

G. A. KEANE,
Director,
Zonal Statistical Office.

Copy to Dr. Horstmann, StABB.

29B

Table I: Emigration from Deutsches Reich

Year	Country of destination									
	Europe	U.S.A.	Other North American Countries	Brazil	Argentine	Other South American countries and Central America	African	Asia	Australia	Total
1900										
..										
..										
..										
..										
..										
1939										

Suggested Footnote to above table: It is not possible to give the above table separately for the present-day zones. Only the total figures for the Deutsches Reich can be given.

(Table II: Identical with Table I in design but showing immigration into Deutsches Reich)

TABLE III EMIGRATION BY PRESENT DAY ZONES

Year	Emigration							
	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone	Saar	Soviet Zone	Berlin	Other German Territories	Total
1900 on or if a lot of work restrict to 1920 on.								

Table IV: Identical with Table III in design but showing immigration by present-day zones

Note: The total columns for (i) Tables I and III, and (ii) for Tables II and IV should agree.

Mr. Deane 28A

Mr. Golding for Action

The Working Party has asked the Statistical Working Party for the following:

(a) An analysis of the number of evacuees within each Land of Western Germany by number and any further information that is available. Definition of evacuee has been left very vague. The French member, (Dr.Meillon) at first thought that all persons who had moved their residence apart from refugees should be considered evacuees, but agrees that movement to next-door Gemeinde should not be considered as true evacuees. He thought that the definition should be "Movement from one Land to another". Please discuss with Dr. Horstmann and see what can be done to obtain information for the Trizone.

(b) The German emigration figures for the years preceding the war (at least from 1921, preferably from 1900). These figures should be broken down by countries of destination and occupation zone if possible.

(c) Break-down of population changes and number of refugees by Regierungsbezirk.

The above information is required to be agreed by Shafer, Portzamparc and myself. Therefore please pass on information to them and ask whether they would want to hold a meeting in Wiesbaden or Frankfurt next week. If so, you may arrange meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday next week. Item (a) may be tricky. The main Tripartite Working Party needs the information very quickly. How long will Horstmann take to obtain the figures? Please plan procedure so that all is laid down when I return on Thursday morning. Get StAMB and if necessary StaVeVi moving. (c) is probably available in the figures already supplied. Please ask Dr. Horstmann whether StaVeVi can help. If so transmit request through Yates.

8th March, 1949

Dictated by Mr. G. A. Deane

Copy to Mr. Unway for information
" Mr. Spencer " "
" Miss Goodden "

27A(1)

Some Notes on the Refugee Problem

There were 8.100.000 refugees in Western Germany on 1.10.48. There were also evacuees and various other people who had removed from their home-town and these consider themselves as equally deserving consideration as refugees. As, however, they belong to Western Germany, are smaller in number and not so concentrated, they do not form the political problem there is with refugees.

The 8.100.000 refugees are those who have registered with Flüchtlings-ämter. The true number of refugees is higher. 10% of refugees from the Soviet Zone will not register because they are already integrated in the economy or because they fear compulsory return.

Some 30.000 new refugees are being registered each month in the British Zone. In the U.S. Zone where only those from East of the Oder-Neisse or from foreign countries may register, the number is 15.000. Only about 2.000 a month enter the French Zone.

The problem is not, however, one of 8.100.000 refugees. A substantial part of these have at least some tolerable living accommodation and some employment. A section of refugees never register for employment - at least in the U.S. Zone - because they are living adequately in the country, on farms, and do not wish to be directed into other labour. Of those registered 70% of men and 80% of women were in their own employment in the U.S. Zone at 1 Oct 1948.

A very rough estimate would be as follows:-

	No. of Workers	Workers plus Dependents
Employed in own occupation	2.040.000	4.600.000
Employed in some other occupation	400.000	900.000
Unemployed	360.000	800.000
Uncertain:- may be in labour force, or may be in unregistered employment, may be on assistance etc.	800.000	1.800.000
		8.100.000

The above figures are very rough indeed and probably in the final line exaggerate the position, but they show that the real problem probably consists of 2½ million refugees including workers and dependents who may be said to be still unsettled properly into the economy, though probably a number of these are settled in the country in an economy which suits them individually. In addition, there are about 400.000 (involving 900.000 persons) who are employed in other than their trained or normal occupations, - though their new occupations may be equally suitable.

Throughout, however, there are two problems which concern the majority of refugees:-

(i) the status in their employment has generally deteriorated - perhaps 30% of refugees were previously self-employed; very few are today and many are now working as ordinary labourers.

(ii) housing conditions are very bad; even amongst the natives they are bad but on the average the refugee is twice as crowded as the native.

It has not been possible to get any information on the separation of families, but this aspect has probably been exaggerated.

In age and sex structure the refugee is as a whole a desirable population compared with the native population.

The refugees have been herded in the country areas where population density is lower and where accommodation is easier than in the bombed towns. This is not desirable economically. The major problem is the building of new houses at or near places of good employment.

The following numbers illustrate the magnitude of various problems:-

No. of registered refugees unemployed estimated at 360.000	involving	800.000
No. of refugees living in permanent sub-standard camps, transit camps or mass accommodation		400.000
No. of refugees receiving public assistance (during 1947/48 the number was 1.700.000, but it is probably lower today, say		1.500.000

27 A(3)

Some Contrasts between the Zones.

	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone
Increase in total population 1939-1946	19%	24%	Nil
Refugees as % of total population	18%	20%	4%
Square metres of floor space per person	6.6	N.A. (a)	9.1
% of dwellings destroyed by war	27%	18%	11%
Persons per dwelling	5,5	5,4	4,2
No. of refugees receiving public assistance 1947/48 in thousand:	893	772	33
Percentage unemployed (all persons) Jan 1949	7.0%	8.4%	1.8%

(a) Housing in U.S. Zone seems to be about the same as in the British Zone.

The British Zone has 1.67 persons per living room (no comparable figures are available in the other Zones). In the German Reich in 1939 there were .98 persons per room. In the United States today there are only .75.

Re-distribution in order to give each Land the same share of refugees.

In Western Germany refugees are 17.4% of the population. An even spread would give the following results:-

	Present Number of Refugees	Present Percentage of total Population	If spread equally at 17.4% of population	Gain or Loss	Present Floor Space per person	Floor Space if refugees respread equally
	Thousands	%	Thousands	Thous.		
Schleswig-Holstein	1034	38.2	471	- 563	5.41	6.83
Hamburg	126	8.3	261	+ 135	5.68	5.21
Niedersachsen	2017	30.0	1170	- 847	6.37	7.29
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1112	8.8	2187	+1075	7.10	6.54
BRITISH ZONE	4289	18.2	4089	- 200	6.64	6.70
Bremen	39	7.4	91	+ 52		
Hessen	737	17,4	731	- 6		
Württemberg-Baden	728	19.2	661	- 67		
Bayern	2086	22.8	1586	- 500		
U.S. ZONE	3590	20.3	3069	- 521		

Stid-Baden	48	3.8	216	+ 168	9.40	8.28
Stid-Württemberg	62	5.4	200	+ 138	10.29	9.19
Rheinland-Pfalz	78	2.8	493	+ 415	8.41	7.34
FRENCH ZONE	188	3.6	909	+ 721	9.06	7.96
WESTERN ZONES	8067	17.4	8067	NIL		

This even distribution would be unpractical between the Länder - e.g. bombed Hamburg cannot increase further its already overcrowding. There would however seem a case for transfers from Schleswig-Holstein (where 11.6% of the refugees are in sub-standard camps and where unemployment is about 13%) and Niedersachsen to Nordrhein-Westfalen (where unemployment is only 3% and where housing, as a whole and not necessarily in the industrial areas is the best in the Zone).

The re-distribution would mean the French Zone taking 721.000, but only 200.000 of these would be from the British Zone where refugees are the worst problem - e.g. in Schleswig-Holstein. There would only be a trivial rise in housing accommodation in the British Zone.

It must be recognised that the refugee problem of 2½ million persons cannot be solved by equalisation between the Zones, since the recipient Zone - i.e. the French Zone - has only one-ninth the population of the Bizone. Any really major movement from the Bizone would swamp the French Zone.

Another point to be remembered is that redistribution would not mean re-distribution out of the 2½ million alone. These are probably the least desirable emigrants and only a portion of them would probably be acceptable to the recipient Zone.

Re-distribution according to Floor Space.

No data is available for the U.S. Zone on average floor space per person, but as the persons per dwelling are 5.4 compared with 5.5 in the British Zone, it is assumed that the floor space averages 2% more than in the British Zone.

Re-distribution would then be as follows:-

	Floor space per person sq-metres	Population Thousands	Total Floor space Million sq-metres	Population to give 6.96 sq-metres per person Thousands	Increase . or Decrease in Population
British Zone	6.94	23.569	156.50	22.479	- 1.090
U.S. Zone	6.77	17.692	119.77	17.203	- 489
French Zone	9.06	5.243	47.50	6.822	+ 1.579
		46.504	323.77(a)	46.504	Nil

(a) Average floor space is 323,770,000 divided by 46.504.000 which is 6.96.

Re-distribution on housing figures would involve the French taking about 1.580.000, 1.090.000 of these would come from the British Zone and 490.000 from the U,S. Zone.

G.A.DEANE
Director,
Zonal Statistical Office
Minden

7 March 1949.

27 A(6)

Mr. Logan Gray

Re-distribution of Refugees

The third method of re-distribution mentioned by Kelly at today's meeting was to make the increase in total population (i.e. natives plus refugees) over the 1939 population equal in all Länder. This would work out as follows:-

	1939 Population Thousands	1948 Population (excluding DPs in camps) Thousands	% Increase since 1939	Re-adjusted Population Thousands	Gain or Loss Thousands
Schleswig-Holstein	1589	2712	+ 70.7	1878	- 834
Hansestadt Hamburg	1712	1503	- 12.2	2024	+ 521
Niedersachsen	4540	6745	+ 48.6	5367	- 1378
Nordrhein-Westfalen	11945	12609	+ 5.6	14121	+ 1512
BRITISH ZONE	19786	23569	+ 19.1	23390	- 179
Bremen	563	526	- 6.3	666	+ 140
Hessen	3479	4214	+ 21.1	4113	- 101
Württemberg-Baden	3217	3811	+ 18.5	3803	- 8
Bayern	7038	9141	+ 29.9	8320	- 821
U.S. ZONE	14297	17692	+ 23.7	16902	- 790
Süd-Baden	1217	1246	+ 2.4	1439	+ 193
Süd-Württemberg	1076	1153	+ 7.2	1272	+ 119
Rheinland-Pfalz	2962	2844	- 4.0	3501	+ 657
FRENCH ZONE	5255	5243	- 0.2	6212	+ 969
WESTERN GERMANY	39338	46504	+ 18.2	46 504	NIL

The above method of re-distribution would still leave the French Zone more satisfactory from a housing aspect than the U.S. and British. It would involve the transfer of 179.000 from the British Zone, 790.000 from the U.S. Zone and their receptance by the French (who would take in 969.000.

It would be impossible to apply by Länder - e.g. Hamburg cannot take 521.000 persons.

G.A.DEANE

8 March 1949.

File

26 A

Tel: Minden 2023

Ref: ZS/2070

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

7th March, 1949

To: Bipartite Statistical Group, BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt, B.A.O.R. 21.

Attention Mr. Artingstall

..... Mr. Deane asked me to send the enclosed letter and copies of the report on Refugees to you. Will you please see that these are given to Mr. Shafer as soon as possible. I understand that he is now in Frankfurt but do not know his address. I think you will be able to find him c/o C.A.D.

N. W. Goodden,
Statistical Organisation.

Letters to be sent to The Fortune. also send my summary
Write.
RSOs

File

26 B

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: 2070

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

7th March, 1949

Dear Karl,

Since Wednesday I have been trying to incorporate the notes you and Dr. Bauer gave me into the paper, clear the many inconsistencies I found, fill in the final blanks, and re-write sections where as a result of further information it seemed that improvement could be made. Owing to a temporary postponement of air travel on Thursday, the main Tripartite Meeting was postponed until Tuesday and I am leaving for Berlin this afternoon (Saturday). I have dictated this letter and am asking for it to be sent with the final draft of the paper to you on Tuesday.

The paper seems to have been badly mauled by all the alterations and even now I am not through the final corrections and revisions. I hope to do this before I leave but I shall not have time to re-read it as a whole. Mr. Golding and Miss Goodden will supervise the final editing and typing and I hope this will be through by Tuesday afternoon.

I am sending

(i) Six copies of the suggested final draft.
(ii) A copy of the earlier draft on which I have marked in red the sections where I have made major alterations apart from those we made in manuscript last Wednesday.

On the whole the amendments are not fundamental and I think you will agree that they improve the paper. I hope you will be able to agree this as the final draft. If you can - or if you have any alterations you must make - will you please 'phone me as soon as possible - or 'phone Mr. Golding, Minden 1583. I shall return from Berlin on Wednesday. As soon as I get clearance by 'phone I shall despatch copies to Lawrence in Berlin for the Tripartite Working Party. Later I would be grateful if you would return one of the copies signed with your approval of it. Confirmation by 'phone will speed the despatch to Berlin.

Yours sincerely,

for G. Alan Deane.

Mr. Karl Shafer,
c/o Bipartite Statistical Group, BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt, B.A.O.R. 21.

26C

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2070

Statistical Organisation,
(Zonal Statistical Office),
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

7th March, 1949

Despatched 10/3

Dear Monsieur de Portzamparc,

Since Wednesday I have been trying to incorporate the notes you gave me into the paper, clear the many inconsistencies I found, fill in the final blanks, and re-write sections where as a result of further information it seemed that improvement could be made. Owing to a temporary postponement of air travel on Thursday, the main Tripartite Meeting was postponed until Tuesday and I am leaving for Berlin this afternoon (Saturday). I have dictated this letter and am asking for it to be sent with the final draft of the paper to you on Tuesday.

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Yours sincerely,

G. Alan Deane.

Monsieur J de Portzamparc.
Chef du Service des Statistiques de la Zone Francaise.
Secteur Postal 50443.
B.P.M. 507.
BADEN BADEN.

ZS/2071

Ext.2023

26 D

Statistical Organisation,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Melitta House,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1
8 March, 1949

To:- Mr. Slade
Bipartite Statistical Group
BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G.
FRANKFURT
B.A.O.R. 21

SUBJECT: Refugees in Western Germany.

Mr. Deane has asked me to send you the enclosed 4 copies of the suggested final draft report of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party. Will you kindly pass these on to Dr. First?

This paper covers statistics only. The recommendations will be given in a different paper, copy of which will be forwarded later.

N.W. GODDEN
Statistical Organisation

ZS/2071

Ext. 2023

File -

%E

Statistical Organisation,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Melitta House
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
MINDEN,
B.A.O.R. 1

8 March, 1949

To:- Dr. Horstmann
StAEB.
Melitta House
MINDEN

SUBJECT: Refugees in Western Germany

Mr. Deane has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of the suggested final draft report of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party.

N.W. GODDEN
Statistical Organisation

REFUGEES TOTAL POPL^N

LAND	TOTAL POPULATION (excluding DPs in camps)		PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE	REFUGEES		MEAN REFUGEE AVE. MONTHLY INTAKE	HOUSING										PUBLIC ASSISTANCE								UNEMPLOYMENT				
							PERSONS PER ROOM ON TOTAL ACCM. 1948	PERSONS PER ROOM ON ALLOCATED ROOM 1948	SQ. METRES OF FLOOR SPACE PER PERSON 1948	% OF 1939 DWELLINGS DESTROYED	PERSONS PER DWELLING		SUB-STANDARD CAMPS				REFUGEES			COMPARISON OF TOTAL INCOME		AVERAGE INCOME PER HEAD PER QUARTER	KIEL FIGURES		TOTAL No.	AS % OF WORKING POPULATION		JAN 1949 ESTIMATED No. OF REFUGEES
													PERMANENT ONLY		PERMANENT + TRANSIT + MASS AGED[N]		No. RECIPIENTS 3rd QUAR. 1948	AS % OF TOTAL REFUGEE POPL^N	% OF NATIVE POPL^N RECEIVING ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REFUGEE SHARE OF TOTAL		NO. OF REFUGEE RECIPIENTS 1947/48	COST OF REFUGEE RELIEF 1947/48 AS % OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE		DEC. 1948 M/F	JAN. 1949 M/F	UNEMPLOYED
	THOUS.	% INCREASE OVER 1939 POPL^N		THOUS.	% OF TOTAL POPL^N						1939	1946	THOUS.	% TOTAL REFUGEES	THOUS.	% TOTAL REFUGEES				DM	DM	DM	THOUS.						
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	2.712	+71	175	1.034	38		2.19	1.90	5.41	10.8			120	11.6	120	11.6	160	15.5	6.6	7.5	4.4	67	256	12.2			152 / 11.1		76 / 171
HAMBURG	1.503	−12	2.018	126	8		1.72	1.54	5.68	50.0			6	4.8	6	4.8	2	1.4	3.7	3.0	.1	60	3	.1			47 / 44		3 / 7
NIEDERSACHSEN	6.745	+49	145	2.017	30		1.80	1.56	6.37	12.9			30	1.5	120	5.9	303	15.0	4.1	5.6	3.3	68	289	7.0			89 / 67		98 / 220
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	12.609	+6	371	1.112	9		1.52	1.31	7.10	30.5			22	2.0	30	2.7	163	14.7	5.1	5.2	1.2	80	245	2.4			22 / 16		25 / 56
BRITISH ZONE	23.569	+19	243	4.289	18	30	1.67	1.46	6.64	27.2	3.6	5.5	178	4.2	276	6.4	628	14.7	4.9	5.4	2.1	71	893		55 | 7.0 510		55 / 53		202 / 454
BREMEN	526	−6	1313	39	7					41.6			–	–	–	–							2	.3			52 / 44		1 / 2
HESSEN	4.214	+21	202	737	17					17.8			1	.2	1	.2							150	4.6			46 / 50		26 / 59
WURTTEMBERG-BADEN	3.811	+19	246	728	19					22.2			4	.6	4	.6							122	2.6			20 / 22		10 / 22
BAYERN	9.141	+30	133	2.086	23					12.8			56	3.0	110	5.8							498	5.7			87 / 76		117 / 283
US ZONE	17.692	+24	167	3.590	20	15+				17.5	3.8	5.4	61	1.9	115	3.6							772		60 | 8.4 434		61 / 57		154 / 346
SÜD-BADEN	1.246	+2	125	48	4				9.40	4.2			Dirty Transit Camps in French Zone										9	.7					
SÜD-WÜRTTEMBERG	1.153	+7	111	62	5				10.29	3.6													9	1.3					
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	2.844	−4*	144	78	3				8.41	16.5													15	.6					
FRENCH ZONE	5.243	NIL	131	188	4	2			9.06	11.0	3.9	4.2	239	3.2	391	5.2							33		1.2 | 1.8 25		1.2 / 1.0		2 / 5
WESTERN ZONES	46.504	+18	191	8.067	17	47+																	1698	3.6	969				358 / 805

The refugee is twice as crowded in his living accommodation as the native.

(a) Based on assumption that rate of unemployment amongst refugees is 2·1 times as heavy as rate amongst natives. Also that ~~[illegible]~~ no. of dependants = $1\frac{1}{4}$, i.e. No. + dependants = $2\frac{1}{2}$ × No. employed

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REFUGEES

IN THE WESTERN ZONES

OF GERMANY.

=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

This is the detailed report of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party. A summary report has already been issued separately. Apart from zonal information obtained direct by members of the Working Party, the report is based mainly on statistical information assembled by the Statistisches Amt des Vereinigten Wirtschaftsgebietes.

The members of the Tripartite Statistical Working Party are: -

British	G.A. DEANE	Director, Zonal Statistical Office, Minden, 64 H.Q. C.C.G. (B.E.)
French	J.de PORTZAMPARC	Chef du Service Statistiques, Division Economic Générale & Finances, Baden-Baden.
U.S.	Karl A. SHAFER	Chief, Population & Analysis Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, APO 807, Bad Nauheim

The report was completed on 5th March, 1949.

25A(2)

REFUGEES IN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY

Report of Tripartite Statistical Working Party

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REFUGEES IN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY.

Report of Tripartite Statistical Working Party.

I. INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION

Between 17th May, 1939 and 1st October, 1948 the population of the Western Zones of Germany has increased from 39.3 millions to 47.0 millions, or by 19.4%. The Zonal totals are given below together with figures from the census of 29 October, 1946.

Table I - TOTAL POPULATION (a)

Date	Zone	Normal Resident Population thousands	Displaced Persons living in camps (b) thousands	Total Population thousands	% Change since 17/5/39	
					Normal resident population	Total population
17/5/39	British	19,785.5	-	19,785.5		
	U.S.	14,297.0	-	14,297.0		
	French (c)	5,255.2	-	5,255.2		
	TOTAL -	39,337.7	-	39,337.7		
29/10/46	British	22,021.2	283.3	22,304.5	+ 11.5	+ 12.7
	U.S.	16,878.1	376.8	17,254.9	+ 18.1	+ 20.7
	French (c)	5,053.2	24.6	5,077.8	- 3.8	- 3.4
	TOTAL -	43,952.5	684.7	44,637.2	+ 11.8	+ 13.5
1/10/48	British	23,568.8	159.6	23,728.4	+ 19.1	+ 19.9
	U.S.	17,691.7	289.0	17,980.7	+ 23.7	+ 25.8
	French (c)	5,243.0	25.7	5,268.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
	TOTAL -	46,503.5	474.3	46,977.8	+ 18.2	+ 19.4

(a) For 1946 and 1948 registered population only. At these dates there was in addition an unknown number of persons who had never registered; probably the majority were recent entrants.

(b) The figures show approximately the number of DPs who are living in camps and are therefore outside the normal Germany economy, e.g. for food and housing. In the British Zone at 1.10.48 there were a total of 181,000 DPs registered at assembly centres and an unknown number not registered. In the US Zone, in addition to the 289,000 above, 132,000 DPs were estimated to be living outside camps. In the French Zone, in addition to the above 25,700, there were 15,400 DPs living outside camps either with German or French ration cards.

(c) Excluding Saar.

/2, The Number of Refugees

2. THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES

Entrants of German nationality or German descent into Western Germany may be divided into two classes:-

Category A: Those whose former residence was in foreign countries and in former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse Line.

Category B: Those whose former residence was in the Soviet Zone or in Berlin (strictly only the Eastern Sector of Berlin although this refinement is generally ignored in practice.)

The Tripartite Working Party has asked that for the purpose of this report the term "refugee" should cover both categories A and B. This is not always possible with strictly comparable statistics.

There are two sources of statistics:

(i) The population census of 29.10.1946 showed the place of residence on 1.9.39. Therefore statistics for 29.10.46 are available for categories A and B separately if refugees are determined by their residence at 1.9.1939. Normally refugees are defined in relation to their residence either on 1 Jan 1945 or immediately before their expulsion or flight. Statistics based on the census are therefore not strictly accurate because:

(a) persons may have moved into Western Germany between 1.9.1939 and 1.1.45 and are not therefore strictly refugees, or
(b) persons may have been resident in Western Germany at 1.9.1939 but moved or were moved to Eastern Germany during the war and are now strictly refugees.

(ii) Figures prepared by the Flüchtlingsämter.

At the census date there was very close agreement between the two sets of figures. Since the census the only source of information has been the Flüchtlingsämter.

The differences between the Zones are as follows:

British Zone — The Flüchtlingsämter record as refugees both categories A and B although the records are kept separately.

U.S. Zone — The Flüchtlingsämter have reliable information only for category A and no accurate information is available from them regarding category B.

French Zone — The Flüchtlingsämter register as refugees all persons of German nationality who have come into the French Zone irrespective of their place of former residence. Compared with the refugees registered in the British and U.S. Zones, therefore, the French Zone statistics normally include, in addition to categories A and B, persons who have entered from the U.S. and British Zones. In the following table, however, an attempt has been made to include only categories A and B.

Discharged prisoners of war in Western Germany, unable to return to their former residence outside Western Germany, are included as refugees. So also in general are the children of refugees, including those born after the migration, although here the practices of the Flüchtlingsämter vary in the Länder - e.g. in Schleswig-Holstein only children born in the first nine months after entry are included, whilst other Länder have different rules regarding the children of mixed marriages between refugees and natives.

/The following table . . .

The following table shows the available current information on refugees, with a comparison with the total normal resident population, excluding displaced persons living in camps.

Table II - REFUGEE POPULATION 1.10.1948.

Land	Total Population (excluding DPs in camps)		REFUGEES (b)					
			CATEGORY A		CATEGORY B (a)		BOTH CATEGORIES	
	Thous.	As % of 1939 Popn.	Total Number Thous.	As % of Popln.	Total Number Thous.	As % of Popln.	Total Number Thous.	As % of Popln.
Schlesw.-Holstein	2,712.3	170.7	910.3	33.6	124.1	4.6	1,034.4	38.2
Hamburg	1,502.9	87.8	75.7	5.0	50.0	3.3	125.7	8.3
Niedersachsen	6,745.0	148.6	1,729.0	25.6	288.2	4.4	2,017.2	30.0
Nordrh.-Westf.	12,608.6	105.6	1,008.4	8.0	103.0	0.8	1,111.4	8.8
TOTAL BRIT. ZONE	23,568.8	119.1	3,723.4	15.8	565.3	2.4	4,288.7	18.2
Bremen	525.4	93.7	27.8	5.3	11.1	2.1	38.9	7.4
Hessen	4,214.0	121.1	638.0	15.1	98.6	2.3	736.6	17.4
Württmb.-Baden	3,811.1	118.5	673.1	17.7	55.0	1.5	728.1	19.2
Bayern	9,141.2	129.9	1,883.3	20.6	202.8	2.2	2,086.1	22.8
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	17,691.7	123.7	3,222.2	18.2	367.5	2.1	3.589.7	20.3
Süd-Baden	1,245.9	102.4	33.5	2.6	14.7	1.2	48.2	3.8
Süd-Württemb.	1,153.3	107.2	47.7	4.2	14.4	1.2	62.1	5.4
Rheinl.-Pfalz	2,843.8	96.0	61.7	2.2	16.5	0.6	78.2	2.8
TOTAL FRENCH ZONE	5,243.0	99.8	142.9	2.7	45.6	0.9	188.5	3.6
TOTAL WESTERN GERMANY	46,503.5	118.2	7,088.5	15.3	978.4	2.1	8,066.9	17.4

(a) It is believed for reasons stated overleaf that the number of category B refugees is understated.

(b) In addition, there are refugees in each Zone who are mostly recent entrants and who, not having yet registered, cannot be included in these figures

/Appraisal of above . . .

Appraisal of above statistics:-

British Zone — The population census showed 579,000 persons present who lived in the Soviet Zone or Berlin on 1.9.39. which suggests that the present number of 565,300 category B refugees registered by the Flüchtlingsämter is too low, although at the time of the Census there was fair agreement. Since the Census the Flüchtlingsämter have undertaken fresh registrations of refugees and they found that the number of category B refugees fell at each new registration, because, it is believed, persons from the Soviet Zone are increasingly less anxious to be registered. Therefore it is evident that the category B statistics show only the numbers who wish to be regarded as refugees and that the statistics underestimate the true number in the Zone. The number of category A refugees is considered, however, to be substantially correct.

U.S. Zone — Figures for category A are believed to be fairly accurate. For category B the figures inserted are those shown by the population census of 29.10.1946. Normally, therefore, one would judge them to be understated, but if the experience in the British Zone also applies to the U.S. Zone, they are sufficient to give a reasonable estimate of the number of category B refugees who would willingly register.

French Zone — Figures for the French Zone are a compromise. As explained above, the term "refugee" in the French Zone has a very wide interpretation. The Flüchtlingsämter of the three French Zone Länder show a total of 406,000 refugees at dates approximating to the end of 1948. An attempt by the French representative to eliminate those persons who had come from the British and U.S. Zones reduced this figure to 219,000. This reduced figure was considered by the British and U.S. representatives to be still high because of possible inaccuracies in compiling the figures from migration records, since it is frankly admitted that in all Zones statistics of exits tend to underestimate the true numbers. At the census the number of refugees based on residence at 1.9.39 numbered 157,100 for categories A and B and 344,000 for the wider interpretation used by the French Zone Flüchtlingsämter. In view of the facts that (a) in the British and U.S. Zones the number of refugees had since the census date increased by approximately one-fifth, and (b) the increase in the refugees based on the wide definition in the French Zone was also roughly one-fifth, it was agreed to estimate the current number of refugees in the French Zone by adding one-fifth to the census figure. The French representative believes this gives a minimum estimate but it would appear that even on his reckoning the number could not exceed 219,000, although he points out that the figure of 406,000 refugees at the end of 1948 does not include a certain number of recent entrants without permits who will shortly register. The French representative also maintains that a number of refugees infiltrating through the Bizone to the French Zone give their former residence as the British or U.S. Zone and would not be recorded as refugees according to the present definition. All these cases are, however, adequately covered by the Census data which forms the basis for the estimate used here.

The refugee figures for the French Zone include Germans who have entered from the Saar, since in the French view this is now entry from a foreign country and comes within the category A definition. The number of such entrants between 1.9.39 and 29.10.46 was 16,083, or 8.5% of the present day total of all refugees in the French Zone.

/AN UNKNOWN NUMBER ...

General

An unknown number of persons now well integrated in the German economy who are refugees according to their former place of residence have never registered at the Flüchtlingsämter and Arbeitsämter. Actual instances of this are known amongst German Officials of the Bizonal Administration. The number is, however, thought to be low owing to the close agreement at the Census date (the only time when comparison has been possible) between the figures of the Flüchtlingsämter and those derived from the Census through place of residence at 1.9.1939. Undoubtedly the Flüchtlingsamt records, based as they normally are on the unchecked voluntary registration of refugees, are not entirely accurate - some have registered who are not entitled, others have failed, and there is the confusion between categories A and B. Nevertheless, these failings must have balanced out in total as proved by the Census data.

Recent Entrants from Denmark

The Combined Repatriation Executive, Berlin, states that the following approximate numbers of refugees from Danish camps were transferred to the Western Zones since 1 Oct 1948.

	Oct-Dec 1948	Jan 1949	Feb 1949	Total
British Zone	18,000	-	-	18,000
U.S. Zone	3,000	-	-	3,000.
French Zone	15,000	2,300	300	17,600.

Use of 1939 as Base Year for Comparison

It has been suggested that owing to the population movements which took place in Germany shortly before the war the year 1939 was unsuitable for use as the basis for comparison with the present population. Investigation shows, however, that the whole population of what is now the Bizonal area increased by 4 % between 1925 and 1933 and by 9 % between 1935 and 1939. The increases in the French Zone were identical with these percentages, although in the Saar the increases were 5 % and 10% respectively. It would, therefore, appear that the population development for the French Zone as a whole was similar to that of the rest of Western Germany.

The increase between 1933 and 1939 was 5 % for Western Germany. Certain large frontier areas for the French Zone have been examined and in Trier, Pfalz and Konstanz the increase was 7 %. In Saarland and Freiburg the increase was 4 %. It would not, therefore, seem that population developments in the frontier areas were significantly abnormal when the contrast with 1946 is being made for large areas, e.g. Regierungsbezirke and Laender. In small areas there was abnormal growth. In certain towns and villages along the Siegfried line the total population increased by about 50 % between 1933 and 1939 - from 66,000 to 95,000 for 42 Gemeinden, including 19,000 members of the Wehrmacht and Arbeitsdienst. In general, however, civilian workers on the Siegfried line were registered in the 1939 Census at their normal residence so that their temporary displacement did not distort the Census results.

/3. THE PRESENT INTAKE . . .

3. THE PRESENT INTAKE OF REFUGEES

A comparison of the number of the refugees recorded at various dates since 1946 is as follows:-

Table III - NUMBER OF REFUGEES RECORDED AT VARIOUS DATES

Zone	Date	Category of Refugees	Source of Data	Number of Refugees Thousands	Average monthly rate of increase since last date shown Thousands	Average monthly rate of increase since census Thousands
British	29.10.46	A & B	Census	3,660	.	.
	1. 1.47		Flücht-	3,723	32	32
	1. 1.48		lings-	4,022	25	26
	1.10. 48		amt	4,289	30	27
U.S.	29.10.46	A	Census	2,724	.	.
	1. 1.47		Flücht-	2,841	59	59
	1. 1.48		lings-	3,084	20	26
	1.10.48		amt	3,222	15	22
French	29.10.46	A & B	Census	157	.	.
	1.10.48		Estimat- ed	189	1.4	1.4

It would appear therefore that the number of new refugees of both categories entering the British Zone is averaging about 30,000 per calendar month; category A refugees entering the U.S. Zone are averaging about 15,000 per calendar month. The Fluechtlingsaemter do not maintain data on those coming to the U.S. Zone from the Soviet Zone and Berlin.

A small special enquiry made recently showed that, amongst the new entrants into the British Zone from the Soviet Zone, some 75 - 80 % were persons who had originally moved from east of the Oder/Neisse .

Little or no exact information is available at present on the origin, age and sex structure, family status etc. of the recent and current entrants.

4. GROWTH OF TOTAL POPULATION

The following comparison shows the growth of population between the Census date and 1st October 1948, and eliminating the natural increase and returned Prisoners-of-War shows on the penultimate line the residual net migration For contrast the increase in the number of refugees is shown on the final line.

/Table IV . . .

23A(6)

TABLE IV - ANALYSIS OF GROWTH OF POPULATION

	British Zone Thousands	U.S. Zone Thousands	French Zone Thousands	Total Western Germany Thousands
1. Population (ex DPs in camps) at 29.10.46.	22,021.2	16,878.1	5,053.2	43,952.5
2. Population (ex DPs in camps) at 1.10.48.	23,568.8	17,691.7	5,243.0	46,503.5
3. Increase in population ((2)-(1))	1,547.6	813.6	189.8	2,551.0
4. Natural increase in popn. (Births less deaths)	223.1	203.8	30.4	457.3
5. Increase due to migration ((3)-(4))	1,324.5	609.8	159.4	2,093.7
6. Returned POWs released to Zones	500.0 (a)	320.0 (a)	114.0	934.0
7. Net migration excluding POWs ((5)-(6))	824.5	289.8	45.4	1,159.7
8. For contrast with line (7): Increase in No. of Refugees	629.0	498.0(b)	32.0	1,159.0

(a) Very tentative - no reliable data really exists.
(b) Category A Refugees only.

The table would suggest a transfer of 200,000 of the native population from the US to the British Zone, but owing to the understatement of category B refugees the final line showing the increase of refugees is understated for at any rate the British Zone, whilst for the US Zone the situation is complicated by the absence of data on category B refugees. War-time evacuees from the British Zone to the US Zone have undoubtedly been returning in the last two years and there has been a movement of industrial labour to the British Zone, but these reasons cannot account for the migration, probably exaggerated, suggested by the above figures.

5. DENSITY OF POPULATION

The density of population has little real bearing on the refugee problem. The average number of persons per square kilometre depends on such factors as the type of country and the economic development of particular Länder, whilst any problem of re-distribution must be examined from the aspect of housing conditions, employment etc. Refugees have in the main gone to the areas of lowest population density, whereas from an employment aspect the areas of heavy density would normally be more beneficial to them.

TABLE V - TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE

Schleswig-Holstein	175	Bremen	1,313	Sud Baden	125
Hamburg	2,018	Hessen	202	Sud Württbg.	111
Niedersachsen	145	Wtbg-Baden	246	Rheinland Pfalz	144
Nordrhein-Westfalen	371	Bayern	133		
British Zone	243	US Zone	167	French Zone	131

Western Germany 191

/

/ DISTRIBUTION OF . . .

6. DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES BETWEEN TOWN AND COUNTRY

The following table illustrates strongly the settlement of refugees in the country areas rather than the towns. This analysis is made for the census date and only covers the category A refugees for the British and US Zones. For the French Zone see foot-notes.

TABLE VI - DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN STADT KREISE AND LAND KREISE AT 29.10.46.

Land	Percentage of Total Population living in		Percentage of Total Refugees living in		Percentage of Refugees out of the total popn. in	
	Stadt-Kreise	Land-Kreise	Stadt-Kreise	Land-Kreise	Stadt-Kreise	Land-Kreise
Schleswig-Holstein	23.5	76.5	16.6	83.4	22.9	35.3
Hamburg	100.0	-	100.0	-	3.9	-
Niedersachsen	21.6	78.4	12.6	87.4	13.7	26.3
Nordrhein-Westfalen	46.7	53.3	23.2	76.8	3.0	8.6
British Zone	40.2	59.8	17.7	82.3	6.1	19.2
Bremen	100.0	-	100.0	-	5.2	-
Hessen	25.9	74.1	12.1	87.9	6.5	16.5
Württemberg-Baden	29.9	70.1	11.3	88.7	5.4	18.0
Bayern	27.9	72.1	12.6	87.4	6.5	22.9
U.S. Zone	29.9	70.1	13.1	86.9	7.1	20.2
Süd-Baden	13.9	86.1	21.5(a)	78.5(a)	3.1(b)	1.9(b)
Sud-Württemberg	-	100.0	- (a)	100.0(a)	-	N.A.
Rheinland-Pfalz	20.9	79.1	13.5(a)	86.5(a)	N.A.	N.A.
French Zone	13.9	86.1	10.9(a)	89.1(a)	N.A.	N.A.

(a) Based on total entrants (b) Categories A and B together.

The shift of population from Stadt Kreis to Land Kreis has also been pronounced amongst the native population mainly due to Wartime evacuation. Thus, taking the Zones as a whole, the following totals are shown. Here the total population excludes, besides displaced persons, all other special cases - e.g. civil internees, prisoners of war etc. in camps.

	British Zone	US Zone	French Zone	TOTAL
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands.	
Total Popn. in Stadt-Kreise in 1939	10,265	5,712	922	16,899
Total Popn. in Stadt-Kreise in 1946	8,809	5,033	701	14,543
Change in Total Popn. in Stadt-Kreise	- 1,456	- 679	- 221	- 2,356
Cat.A. Refugees in Stadt-Kr.in 1946	540	359	N.A.	N.A.
Total Popn. in Land-Kreise in 1939	9,521	8,585	4,346	22,452
Total Popn. in Land-Kreise in 1946	13,087	11,798	4,328	29,213
Change in Total Popn. in Land-Kreise	+ 3,566	+ 2,213	- 18	+ 6,761
Cat.A Refugees in Land-Kreise in 1946	2,515	2,386	N.A.	N.A.

/The British Zone . . .

The British Zone shows the strongest contrast. Here despite the movement into the Stadt-Kreise of 540,000 category A refugees, the total population has decreased by 1,456,000. On the other hand, in the Land-Kreise the category A refugees who have entered number 2,515,000 yet the total population has increased by 3,566,000.

The case of Schleswig-Holstein is particularly interesting. Here the population in the Land-Kreise rose by 933,000 between 1939 and 1946, an increase of 90%. Assuming the same proportionate distribution between Stadt and Land for category B refugees as for category A, the total entry of refugees to Land-Kreise is estimated at 851,000. Therefore in the Land-Kreise refugees are responsible for 91% of the total increase in population.

It would appear that refugees in the towns are now complicating the return of the native population, yet at the same time it is most desirable to move refugees to the towns to provide employment for them.

Since the Census, however, there has been a partial return movement to the towns - at any rate in the US Zone - due to the return of evacuees and migration of industrial workers among the refugees to the industrial centres. Population in the Stadt-Kreise increased in the US Zone by 4.2% between Jan.1947 and Jan.1946 and by only 1.5% in Landkreise.

7. ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS POPULATION OF 29.10.46 BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT 1.9.39.

The following table analyses the 1946 population according to the residence at 1.9.39. For the British Zone it is possible to show the figures with and without foreign nationals. For the US Zone the category A refugees have been separated by excluding those not with German mother tongue. Separation of foreigners is not possible in this table for the French Zone.

/...

/TABLE VII

Table VII - ANALYSIS AT 29.10.46 BY FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Residence at 1.9.39	British Zone			U.S. Zone			French Zone	
	No. excluding Foreign Nationals	All Persons	% of Total All Persons (excl. DPs) (a)	No. excluding persons not of German tongue	All Persons	% of Total All Persons (excl. DPs) (a)	All Persons	% of Total All Persons (excl. DPs) (a)
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) British Zone		18,067(b)	82.1		268	1.6	84	1.7
(2) U.S. Zone		153	0.7		13,224	78.4	99	1.9
(3) French Zone		53(c)	0.2		108(e)	0.6	4,709(f)	93.3
(A) W. GERMANY Total (1) to (3)	18,171	18,273	83.0	N.A.	13,600	80.6	4,892	96.9
(4) Soviet Zone	361	362	1.6		198	1.2	22	0.4
(5) Berlin	246	246	1.1		170	1.0	24	0.5
(B) Total (4) & (5)	607	608	2.7	N.A.	368	2.2	46	0.9
(6) Former German Territories East of Oder/Neisse	2,483	2,485	11.3	754	759	4.5	37	0.7
Abroad:								
(7) Poland	211	218	1.0	62	114	0.7	9	0.2
(8) Czechoslovakia	84	85	0.4	1,463	1,481	8.8	9	0.2
(9) Hungary	3	4	0.0	133	173	1.0	1	0.0
(10) Elsewhere	328	348	1.6	298	370	2.2	55	1.1
(C) Total (6) to (10)	3,109	3,140	14.3	2,724	2,897	17.2	111	2.2
(D) Not stated	41	41		N.A.	17		4	
(E) Total of above (A) to (D)	21,928	22,062	100.0	N.A.	16,882	100.0	5,053	100.0
(F) Displaced Persons in Camps		283			377		25	
(G) Total Population (E) & (F)		22,345(d)			17,259(g)		5,078	

(a) After eliminating the "Not stated" at (D).

(b) Of which 15,556,000 were living in the same Gemeinde as on 1.9.1939.

(c) Without 9,000 from Saar included in line (10).

(d) This was the actual population present. The resident population was 22,304,500 as shown in Table I.

(e) Without 14,000 from Saar included in line (10).

(f) Without 16,000 from Saar included in line (10).

(g) The resident population was 17,254,900. In this figure of 17,259,000 the actual population present in Bremen was included.

/NOTE: . . .

NOTE: The number of refugees at the census date has been derived from the above table as follows:

British Zone : Excluding the foreign nationals, the number of refugees would be lines B and C, column 2, a total of 3,716,000 for categories A and B. These figures, however, contain the special cases of German nationality - prisoners of war, civilian internees, refugees in transit who could not be included in the contemporary Flüchtlingsamt records. Actually in assessing the number of 3,660,000 the German British Zone Statistical Office included the foreign nationals but did not include entrants from the Saar.

Total as shown in above table	3,716,000
Less German special cases	79,000
Add Foreign Nationals	32,000
Deduct Saar "refugees"	9,000
Result of above	3,660,000

U.S. Zone : Category A refugees have been taken as line C of column 5. The U.S. Zone excludes persons of foreign mother tongue.

French Zone : As the above table cannot be given excluding foreign nationals for this Zone, refugees have been estimated as lines B and C of column (8).

FOREIGN NATIONALS

The above table shows that in the British Zone in 1946 there were 134,000 foreign nationals (excluding the DPs in camps) or 0.6 % of the total population. These are given below according to their place of residence on 1.9.1939:-

In Western Germany	102,000
In Soviet Zone and Berlin	1,000
In Foreign German Territories east of Oder/Neisse	2,000
In Poland	6,000
Elsewhere	23,000
	134,000

In 1933 the population of the German Reich contained 1.2 % of foreigners.

On 29.10.1946 the percentages of persons not having German mother tongue (excluding DPs in camps) in the U.S. and French Zones were 1.2 and 0.5 respectively.

/8. AGE STRUCTURE

8. AGE STRUCTURE OF THE REFUGEE POPULATION

The following table compares in detail the structure of the total population and of the refugee population by Zones at the date of the Census, 29 October 1946. No accurate later information is available. In assessing these percentages it should be pointed out that the return of prisoners of war has materially improved the age structure in the 15-40 age group of the men.

Table VIII - AGE STRUCTURE - 29.10.46.

Age Group	Percentage in Age Group													
	British Zone						U.S. Zone				French Zone			
	Males			Females			Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Total Popn.	Refugees Cat.A	Refugees Cat.B	Total Popn.	Refugees Cat.A	Refugees Cat.B	Total Popn.	Refs. Cat.A	Total Popn.	Refs. Cat.A	Total Popn.	Refs. (a)	Total Popn.	Refs. (a)
0 - 1	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.5)		1.2)		1.5)	9.1	1.1)	7.9
1 - 5	6.7	7.3	8.2	5.3	5.6	7.8	6.5)		5.2)		6.5)		5.0)	
5 -10	10.8	12.8	10.4	8.7	9.7	9.7	10.7)	37.4	8.4)	30.5	11.5	9.1	8.7	8.1
10-15	8.8	10.7	5.9	7.1	8.1	5.5	8.8)		7.0)		9.8	6.6	7.5	5.6
15-20	8.3	9.6	6.7	7.0	7.8	5.3	8.5)		7.2)		9.1	7.0	7.6	6.1
20-25	5.7	6.9	8.3	7.9	9.4	10.9	6.2)	14.0	8.2)	16.1	5.4	8.5	8.2	10.4
25-30	4.7	5.5	8.8	6.5	7.1	11.3	5.1)		6.7)		4.1	8.9	6.4	10.3
30-35	5.7	5.9	10.5	7.6	7.6	11.0	6.0)	14.2	7.5)	16.0	5.2	10.7	7.3	10.2
35-40	7.2	6.9	10.8	8.6	8.2	9.9	7.3)		8.5)		6.7	10.3	8.4	9.6
40-45	8.3	7.0	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.9)	14.7	8.0)	14.7	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.3
45-50	7.7	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	5.5	7.3)		7.2)		7.3	6.1	7.1	5.8
50-55	5.9	5.4	4.6	6.4	5.9	4.3	5.7)		6.2)		5.6	4.0	6.1	4.8
55-60	5.3	4.5	3.0	5.4	4.9	3.2	4.9)	13.0	5.3)	14.9	5.0	3.2	5.1	3.9
60-65	4.6	3.5	1.7	4.4	3.9	2.3	4.6)		4.5)		4.7	2.7	4.5	3.4
65-70	3.8	2.9	1.3	3.6	3.0	1.9	3.9)		3.8)		4.2	2.3	3.8	2.7
70 & over	5.0	3.5	1.5	4.9	3.6	2.5	5.1)	6.7	5.1)	7.8	5.7	3.1	5.3	3.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) All persons who had entered the French Zone - therefore covering a much larger range than categories A and B together.

In all three Zones the age distribution of the refugees is more favourable economically than in the native population. Apart from the first year of age the refugees in the British Zone (categories A and B together) and in the US Zone show a higher proportion than the total population throughout in all age groups up to age 40 for males and up to age 35 for females. At older ages the position is reversed.

There is again a striking difference between categories A and B in the British Zone, Category B again illustrating the favourable influence of voluntary movement and mobility. Category B is in general below the total proportions in the age groups 5 - 20 and 40 upwards, but has a very high proportion of persons aged 20 - 40.

The entrants to the French Zone (a much broader category than refugees) shows a similarity of trend to the category B refugees in the British Zone.

The age and sex distribution

~~If~~

The age and sex distribution of the category "B" refugees may have changed during the last 8 months. German reports state that before currency reform and the strengthening of the iron curtain refugees often came over into the Western Zones leaving their families in the East. Now, owing to the difficulties of communications and of sending money and goods from the West to the East, Families are following westwards. At the moment, however, it is impossible to measure the effect of this movement statistically.

If the labour force is taken to be ages 15-65 for men (strictly it should be 14-65) and 15-50 for women the table above may be summarised as follows.

Table IX - SUMMARY OF AGE STRUCTURE - 29.10.46

	% MALES					% FEMALES				
	Children 0-15	Labour Force Age 15-40	Age 40-65	Total	Older people 65 on	Children 0-15	Labour Force Age 15-35	Age 35-50	Total	Older people 50 on
British Zone: Cat.A Refugees	31.9	34.8	26.9	61.7	6.4	24.2	31.9	22.6	54.5	21.3
Cat.B Refugees	26.1	45.1	26.0	71.1	2.8	24.5	38.5	22.8	61.3	14.2
Total Popn.	27.8	31.6	31.8	63.4	8.8	22.3	29.0	24.0	53.0	24.7
U.S. Zone: Cat.A Refugees	28.1	37.5	27.7	65.2	6.7	22.8	31.3	23.2	54.5	22.7
Total Popn.	27.5	33.1	30.4	63.5	9.0	21.8	29.6	23.7	53.3	24.9
French Zone: All New Entrants	24.8	45.4	24.4	69.8	5.4	21.6	37.0	22.7	59.7	18.7
Total Popn.	29.3	30.5	30.3	60.8	9.9	22.3	29.5	23.4	52.9	24.8

In general there is a larger proportion of refugees within the working ages than in the population as a whole, but there is a pronounced concentration towards the younger working ages. There is a smaller proportion of people beyond working age, and in the British Zone a larger proportion of children in category A.

/An analysis . . .

An analysis of the age structure of Refugees by Länder is given below for broad age groups for category A refugees only in the British and U.S. Zone.

Table X - REFUGEE AGE STRUCTURE BY LÄNDER.

	MALES						FEMALES					
	Age						Age					
	0-14	14-20	20-50	50-65	65-	All	0-14	14-20	20-50	50-65	65 -	All
REFUGEES IN												
Schleswig-Holstein	32.7	11.5	35.1	14.2	6.5	100.0	23.9	9.5	45.7	14.5	6.4	100.0
Hamburg	11.7	10.3	60.7	14.8	2.5	100.0	12.6	8.8	62.2	11.8	4.6	100.0
Niedersachsen	30.6	11.9	36.0	13.1	6.4	100.0	23.3	9.4	46.0	14.6	6.7	100.0
Nordrhein-Westfln.	27.5	11.0	42.2	12.9	6.4	100.0	21.4	8.8	48.1	14.8	6.9	100.0
Total Br.Zone Refs.	30.0	11.6	36.7	13.4	6.3	100.0	22.9	9.3	46.6	14.6	6.6	100.0
Total Br.Zone Popn.	26.3	9.8	39.3	15.8	8.8	100.0	21.1	8.2	46.0	16.2	8.5	100.0
REFUGEES IN												
Bremen	17.5	10.6	56.8	11.7	3.4	100.0	17.6	9.5	56.2	11.9	5.4	100.0
Hessen	24.6	10.5	44.5	13.3	7.1	100.0	20.5	8.7	47.0	15.5	8.3	100.0
Württb.-Baden	25.3	11.3	44.1	13.1	6.2	100.0	21.4	9.9	46.7	14.7	7.3	100.0
Bayern	27.4	11.0	42.1	12.8	6.7	100.0	21.7	8.9	46.8	14.8	7.8	100.0
Total US Zone Refs.	26.4	11.0	43.2	12.9	6.7	100.0	21.4	9.1	46.8	14.9	7.8	100.0
Total US Zone Popn.	26.0	10.1	39.8	15.1	9.0	100.0	20.6	8.5	46.1	16.0	8.8	100.0

Apart from Hamburg and Bremen (due to selection of entrants) there are no pronounced differences within each Zone between the Länder. In the British Zone Nordrhein-Westfalen has, however, attracted a larger proportion of refugees of working ages, whilst Schleswig-Holstein has the lowest proportion at these ages.

/9. SEX STRUCTURE . ...

9. SEX STRUCTURE OF REFUGEE POPULATION

The sex distribution of refugees is obtainable only for the census date, 29.10.1946. It should be noted, however, that today the proportion of females to males is lower than in 1946 owing to the return of prisoners of war.

Table XI - SEX STRUCTURE - 29.10.46

Land	Number of Females per 1,000 Males			
	Amongst Native Popn.(a)	Amongst Refugees		
		Cat. A.	Cat.B.	Total Refugees
Schleswig-Holstein	1,138	1,310	1,089	1,278
Hamburg	1,211	926	952	935
Niedersachsen	1,217	1,265	1,031	1,224
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1,215	1,242	991	1,195
British Zone	1,213	1,264	1,029	1,222
Bremen	1,161	1,020	909	985
Hessen	1,234	1,164	881	1,116
Württemberg-Baden	1,269	1,152	826	1,116
Bayern	1,240	1,224	934	1,113
U.S. Zone	1,243	1,196	902	1,116
Süd-Baden	1,309	993	1,066	953
Süd-Württemberg	1,294	1,036	1,139	1,064
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,261	909	829	888
French Zone	1,280	946	995	960

(a) Excluding displaced persons and those refugees shown in subsequent columns.

In the British Zone the category A refugees show - apart from Hamburg where labour conditions impose a selection on the entry of refugees - a slightly more unfavourable sex composition amongst the refugees than amongst the native population. Compared with the sex ratio in the native population there is an excess of 70,000 females or 4% of the total female refugee population*. In the US and French Zones the category A refugees have fewer females proportionately than the natives and this is particularly true of the French Zone where stronger selection of incoming refugees applied.

The category B refugees show an exceptionally favourable sex ratio in all three Zones. This may be due to the fact that whereas category A refugees were in general compulsorily expelled in entire families, the category B refugees are mainly a voluntary movement and comprise a proportionately more mobile section of the population.

This difference in composition between the two types of refugees is significant. As the refugees who have entered since the census have done so voluntarily, there are grounds to believe that later and current entrants are favourable in sex

* Category A refugees Females 1,706,000 Males 1,349,000
1,349,000 x 1.213 = 1,636,000. Excess = 70,000.

/ distribution .....

distribution. On the other hand non-statistical information from the German Flüchtlingsämter suggest that recent events is now causing the families of earlier entrants to follow them to the Western Zones.

In total, refugees in the British Zone are very little different in sex composition from the native population; in the US and French Zones the sex distribution of refugees is favourable for both categories.

Schleswig-Holstein, where the refugees are thickest, is the most unfavourable land on sex distribution amongst the refugees.

The above table refers to October 1946. Since some of the category A refugees come from foreign countries, it may be that the subsequent return or prisoners-of-war has not affected the category A refugees to quite the same degree as the native population and the category B refugees, and therefore the sex distribution of the category A refugees may have worsened to a small degree as compared with other refugees and natives. Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that with the influx since the Census of mobile refugees, the proportion of females to males is still to-day lower amongst refugees than amongst the rest of the population.

The French representative, whose Zone has the most unfavourable sex ratio amongst the native population wishes to point out the relatively high proportion of females at adult ages. The following table based on the total population (excluding DPs in camps) is therefore given for the three Zones.

Table XII - SEX STRUCTURE BY AGE OF TOTAL POPULATION AT 29.10.46.

Age Group	No. of Females per 1 000 Males		
	British Zone	US. Zone	French Zone
0 - 15	961	965	966
15-20	1,031	1,027	1,049
20-30	1,720	1,610	1,940
30-35	1,638	1,538	1,791
35-40	1,458	1,417	1,631
40-50	1,175	1,212	1,266
50-60	1,270	1,320	1,332
60-70	1,150	1,221	1,188
70 and over	1,168	1,209	1,175

Again it should be mentioned that the return of prisoners-of-war since 1946 has improved the situation today. The French representative states, however, that in the 20-30 age group even after the return of prisoners-of-war (about 60,000 at these ages) there are still three females to two males.

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18. HOUSING

Data on existing housing in the three Zones is generally either scanty or untrustworthy. The following statistics bring together such data as are available.

Table XIII - LIVING ROOMS AVAILABLE IN THE BRITISH ZONE AND PERSONS PER ROOM 30.9.1948

Land	Population (1) (actual) Thousands	Population (2) (assessed) Thousands	Total living rooms (3) Thousands	Persons per Room: accord. to actual Population	Persons per Room: accord. to assessed Population
Schleswig-Holstein	2,712	2,344	1,236	2.19	1.90
Hamburg	1,503	1,352	875	1.72	1.54
Niedersachsen	6,745	5,848	3,740.5	1.80	1.56
Nordrhein-Westfalen	12,609	11,115	8,273.5	1.52	1.31
British Zone	23,569	20,659	14,125	1.67	1.46

(1) excluding D.P.'s in camps.

(2) population assessed for housing purposes in accordance with Control Council Law No. 18
Children 0 - 1 year old counted 0
Children 1 - 14 years old counted ½
Persons over 14 years old counted 1

(3) excluding kitchens under 10 sq.mtrs and rooms under 6 sq.mtrs.

On the basis of above figures the magnitude of the housing problem in the British Zone is apparent. If the condition of normal housing is taken to be one person per room, at 30.9.1948, the British Zone as a whole was short by approximately 6½ million living rooms if the housing population is assessed according to Law No. 18. If the actual population is considered the defect in living rooms is over 9 million. The housing position is worst in Schleswig-Holstein where a condition of severe overcrowding is indicated.

Table XIV - HOUSING AVAILABILITIES IN THE BRITISH ZONE AND FRENCH ZONE ACCORDING TO FLOOR SPACE

(No comparable data available for U.S. Zone)

British Zone (at 30.9.1948)

Land	Population (1) Thousands	Total floor space (2) sq.mtrs. Thousands	Sq.mtrs. per person
Schleswig-Holstein	2,712	14,676	5.41
Hamburg	1,503	8,532	5.68
Niedersachsen	6,745	42,993	6.37
Nordrhein-Westfalen	12,609	89,563	7.10.
British Zone	23,569	155,764	6.64

French Zone (at 30.9.1948)

Sued Baden	1,246	11,712	9.40
Sued Wuerttemberg	1,153	11,863	10.29
Rheinland Pfalz	2,844	23,923	8.41
French Zone	5,243	47,498	9.06

(1) Total population excluding DP's in camps (Population assessed according to Control Council Law No.18 has not been used as estimates are not available for French Zone).

(2) Habitable space according to Control Council Law No.18.

/Table XV

Table XV - ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN THE WESTERN ZONES DESTROYED DURING THE WAR COMPARED WITH NUMBER EXISTING IN 1939

Land	Dwellings existing in 1939 (Thousands)	Dwellings destroyed 1939 to 1945 (Thousands)	% of 1939 dwellings destroyed
	British Zone		
Schleswig-Holstein	435	47	10.8
Hamburg	556	277	50.0
Niedersachsen	1,160	150	12.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3,356	1,024	30.5
Total	5,507	1,498	27.2
	U.S. Zone		
Bremen	166	69	41.6
Hessen	957	171	17.8
Wuerttemberg-Baden	892	198	22.2
Bayern	1,762	225	12.8
Total	3,777	663	17.5
	French Zone		
Sued-Baden	305	13	4.2
Sued-Wuerttemberg	279	10	3.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	772	127	16.5
Total	1,356	150	11.0

The accuracy of any estimates of numbers of dwellings destroyed in Germany during the war is highly problematic. The above estimates taken individually are most probably subject to considerable error. The order of magnitude of destruction as between the Zones is however probably correctly given by the figures. In this case the French Zone has suffered least regarding the proportion destroyed of 1939 dwellings, the U.S. Zones to a greater extent and the British Zone nearly as much again as the French and U.Z. Zone together.

If new building during the war and the post-war period to end of 1946 is ignored (such new building was probably slight) the estimates of dwellings destroyed given in above table may be used to make a very rough calculation of the availability of dwellings at end of 1946 and the change in the average number of persons per dwelling between 1939 and 1946

Table XVI - COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND PERSONS PER DWELLINGS 1939 AND 1946

	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone
Population 1939 (1) (Thousands)	19,785	14,297	5,255
Dwellings 1939 (Thousands)	5,507	3,777	1,356
Persons per dwelling	3.6	3.8	3.9
Population 1946 (2) (Thousands)	22,062	16,882	5,053
Dwellings 1946 (Thousands)	4,007	3,117	1,206
Persons per dwelling	5.5	5.4	4.2
Increase in average number of persons per dwelling between 1939 and 1946	1.9	1.6	0.3

1) 17.5.1939 2) 29.10.1946

A comparison of housing availabilities based solely on the average number of persons per dwelling is unsatisfactory and could result in misleading conclusions since such a comparison ignores the more important factors of number of living rooms per dwelling and size of rooms. Comparable data for each of the three western zones taking these factors into account are not available.

/It is known . . . .

It is known however that in 1939 the U.S. Zone and particularly the British Zone contained a considerably higher proportion of small dwellings (consisting of 1 to 3 rooms only) than the French. This relationship presumably still exists and the above figures therefore understate the degree to which housing conditions have deteriorated in the British and U.S. Zones relative to the French Zone.

Table XVII - GROWTH OF POPULATION AND LIVING ROOM ACCOMMODATION IN THE BRITISH AND U.S. ZONES

Land	Period	Living rooms brought into use during the period (1) Thousands	Increase in population during the period (2) Thousands	No. of new living rooms created to each 100 of new entrants
British Zone				
Schleswig-Holstein	1.4.1947 to 30.9.1948	9.8	76	12.9
Hamburg		17.8	44	40.5
Niedersachsen		30.5	322	9.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen		164.1	686	23.9
U.S. Zone				
Bremen	29.10.46 to 30. 9.48	N.A.	N.A.	-
Hessen		45	150	30.0
Wuerttemberg-Baden	10.12.45 to 30. 9.48	72	136	5.3
Bayern		126	1,058	11.9

1 (including kitchens over 10 sq.mtrs. - British Zone
(excluding kitchens over 10 sq.mtrs. - U.S. Zone

2) estimated actual increase

No comparable figures exist for the French Zone.

The insignificant numbers of new living rooms created to each 100 of new entrants as shown in the last column of above table are some measure of extent to which new living accommodation is failing to keep up with the increase in population. The problem is most acute in Schleswig-Holstein, Niedersachsen, Bayern and Wuerttemberg-Baden. It is in these areas that the pressure of the refugee population, which of course accounts for the spectacular population increase, is greatest. At 1.10.1948 in these Laender the proportions of refugees in the respective total populations were 38.2 %, 30 %, 22.8 %, 19.2%.

No separate data are available on the relative housing of refugees and natives in the British Zone. In the U.S. Zone a sample enquiry in 9 selected Kreise in Land Hesse at 1.11.1947 gave the following information.

Table XIX - NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

Kreis	'Natives'	Refugees (a)	Evacuees (b)	Ratio of density per room for Refugees against natives
Gross Gerau	1.39	2.74	2.49	2.0
Erbach/Odenwald	1.75	2.24	1.82	1.3
Hünfeld	1.33	3.32	2.60	2.5
Main/Taunus	1.50	2.28	1.86	1.5
Usingen	1.78	2.52	1.85	1.4
Büdingen	1.52	4.52	2.27	3.0
Hofgeismar	.62	2.69	2.25	4.3
Wolfhagen	1.56	2.83	2.48	1.8
Limburg	1.54	2.45	1.94	1.6

(a) The U.S. Zone definition covering only German entrants from abroad and from the original German territories east of the Oder/Neisse line.

(b) In the U.S. Zone evacuees are defined as those persons who have moved from their former place of residence in the Soviet Zone or Berlin on account of the war.

/The above table . . .

The above table suggests that if the situation in Hesse can be taken as a sample the refugee is roughly twice as crowded in his living accommodation as the native German. It may be assumed that the conditions in the other Laender are similar or even worse in the more densely populated districts.

The same result is shown in a special investigation within Landkreis Landau-Isar (Upper Bavaria). Living space assigned to 'natives' is 12.30 square metres per person, whereas the corresponding area for evacuees is 6.01 square metres, i.e. less than half. The number of refugees in this Kreis was 12,263 or 32.1 % of the population.

II. NUMBER OF REFUGEES LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD CAMPS.

Estimates are available through the Flüchtlingsverwaltungen of the Bizonal Area of the number of refugees living at the end of 1948 in mass accommodation and sub-standard camps, which may probably best be described as mass-type, temporary, non-winterized camps which are often non-partitioned barracks, gymnasiums or dancehalls.

Table XX - REFUGEES IN MASS ACCOMMODATION (a) AND SUB-STANDARD CAMPS: APPROXIMATE FIGURES

Land	In permanent camps only		Total in permanent camps, transit camps and mass accommodation outside camps	
	Total Number	As % of total Refugees (b)	Total Number	As % of total Refugees (b)
Schleswig-Holstein	120,000	11.6	120,000	11.6
Hamburg	6,000	4.8	6,000	4.8
Niedersachsen	30,000	1.5	120,000	5.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	22,000	2.0	30,000	2.7
British Zone	178,000	4.2	276,000	6.4
Bremen	-	-	-	-
Hessen	1,100	0.2	1,200	0.2
Wuerttemberg-Baden	4,000	0.6	4,000	0.6
Bayern	56,000	3.0	110,000	5.8
U.S. Zone	61,100	1.9	115,200	3.6
Bizone	239,100	3.2	391,200	5.2

(a) Mass accommodation is all rooms housing more than one refugee family.

(b) Based on assumption that categories A and B are covered in British Zone and only category A in U.S. Zone.

The above figures must be considered as approximate only since they are probably based on different interpretations of the term "sub-standard" in the various Laender. The fact that the same figures appear in the first and second sections of the table for Schleswig-Holstein seems to point to an inconsistency. Nevertheless the figures give an indication of the extent to which refugees are housed communally, in unsuitable conditions.

In the French Zone the only camps are transit camps where the refugees stay only for a few nights.

/12. EMPLOYMENT

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12. EMPLOYMENT

Refugees are specified on the employment cards of the US Zone (except Bremen) but not on those of the British and French Zones. Consequently only for the US Zone is current information available regarding the employment of refugees. For the British Zone the only information is that derived from the special investigation in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen on 1 August 1947. The census material has not been analysed separately for the employment of refugees.

Analysis of Labour Force

The following US Zone table relates to December 1947 and indicates the contrast between the native and refugee population.

TABLE XXI - US ZONE (EXCLUDING LAND BREMEN) 31 DECEMBER 1947

	Percent of Population		Percent of Labour Force					
			Native Population			Refugees (Cat.A)		
	Native Population	Refugees, Expellees	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wage & Salary Earners	27.6	29.6	68.1	53.4	62.8	87.2	88.4	87.6
Self-employed & Family Helpers	15.3	1.5	28.9	44.8	34.7	3.8	5.8	4.4
Total Gainfully Occupied	42.9	31.1	97.0	98.2	97.5	91.0	94.2	92.0
Unemployed	1.1	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.5	9.0	5.8	8.0
Total Labour Force	44.0	33.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table has two main features :-

(1) Amongst the total native population 44% are in the labour force, but amongst the refugee population only 34%. In view of the favourable age distribution for employment of the refugee population, this can be explained only by either (a) a failure to register for employment because they can exist outside the legal channels, or (b) incapacity for work (which could only be a partial explanation owing to the magnitude of the total difference), or (c) more refugee married women obtaining exemption certificates proportionately than amongst the native married women.

(2) Almost all the employed refugees are wage and salary earners and only 4% of the labour force are self-employed and family helpers as compared with 35% of amongst the "native" labour force. This is, to some extent, inevitable in the economic situation of refugees who have not the necessary capital to establish new enterprises. The native population is already established and it will need many years before the refugees can own an equal share.

The later figures from the Nordrhein-Westfalen Census appear to indicate a fairly complete registration for employment. The US Representative believes that in the U.S. Zone Länder many refugees, probably the originally self-employed have not registered for employment - they are existing as helpers in the country on farms without coming into the registered labour force.

/UNEMPLOYMENT .....

UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the total labour force of wage and salary earners together with unemployed (but excluding self-employed and family helpers) and the total unemployed for each Zone:-

TABLE XXII - LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Zone	Date	Labour Force		Unemployed		Unemployed as % of Labour force
		Number Thousands	Change Thousands	Number Thousands	Change Thousands	
British	March 48	6,974	-	217	-	3.0
	June	7,167	+ 193	217	NIL	2.9
	Sep	7,149	- 18	394	+ 177	5.2
	Dec	7,248	+ 99	418	+ 24	5.5
	Jan. 49(a) (~~Feb~~)	7,288	+ 40	510	+ 92	7.0
U.S.	March 48	4,958	-	246	-	4.7
	June	5,048	+ 90	225	- 21	4.3
	Sep	5,030	- 18	374	+ 149	6.9
	Dec	5,126	+ 96	325	- 49	6.0
	Jan. 49(a) (~~Feb~~)	5,166	+ 40	434	+ 109	8.4
French	March 48	1,273	-	9	-	0.7
	June	1,285	+ 12	9	NIL	0.7
	Sep	1,320	+ 35	16	+ 7	1.2
	Dec	1,364	+ 44	17	+ 1	1.2
	Jan. 49(a) (~~Feb~~)	1,389	+ 25	25	+ 8	1.8

(a) Provisional figures

From above table it is apparant that the problem of unemployment is less severe in the French Zone than in either the British or U.S. Zones. The last column of the table gives unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The ratios thus calculated show that the burden of unemployment is heaviest in the U.S. Zone, somewhat less in the British Zone and considerably less in the French Zone. The provisional figures for January 1949 show a marked rise in unemployment in all the Western Zones although sharper in the British and U.S. Zones than in the French Zone.

An examination of the changes in the percentages unemployed by Länder shows the following. For comparison between Länder the percentage of the population which are refugees is inserted in the final column.

TABLE XXIII - PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED BY LÄNDER.

Land	Unemployed 1)								% of Refugees in popn. at 1.10.1948.
	Males				Females				
	Mar. 31	Jun. 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	Jun. 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	
Schleswig-Holstein	3.2	2.8	12.0	15.2	2.3	2.2	8.5	11.1	38.2
Hamburg	2.9	2.8	4.6	4.7	1.6	1.8	4.8	3.6	8.3
Niedersachsen	3.3	3.1	7.1	8.9	2.6	2.5	5.9	6.7	30.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.4	3.4	4.9	3.6	8.8
British Zone	3.1	3.0	5.1	5.5	2.8	2.8	5.6	5.3	18.2
Bremen	4.1	3.1	4.1	5.2	4.8	3.2	6.3	4.4	7.4
Hessen	3.2	3.3	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.6	5.8	5.0	17.4
Württg-Baden	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	2.3	19.2
Bayern	7.1	6.1	9.9	8.7	4.4	4.0	9.8	7.4	22.8
U.S. Zone	5.2	4.6	6.7	6.1	3.7	3.5	7.5	5.7	20.3
French Zone	N.A.	0.8	N.A.	1.3	N.A.	0.5	N.A.	1.0	3.6

1) Calculated as a percentage of the working population consisting of employed wage and salaried earners plus unemployed persons.

The figures show that in general the refugee population is most dense in those Länder in which unemployment is heaviest. This is particularly true of Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen in the British Zone and Bayern in the U.S. Zone. These three Länder have the highest proportions of refugee population. There is little doubt that the pressure of refugee population in these Länder is a contributory factor in the growth of unemployment in those areas.

/ANALYSIS OF TYPE OF .....

Analysis by Type of Occupation

On pages 25-28 are two sets of two tables each giving a summary of various interesting data on employment.

(a) U.S. Zone - 1 Oct.1948. Men on page 25, Women on page 26.

Analysis at this recent date, when unemployment had reached its first peak after currency reform, is possible in these three U.S. Zone Länder owing to the distinguishing of refugees (category A) on the Employment Cards. Occupations were classed in 28 groups but only those are separately here shown, for which the labour force or the unemployed constituted 1% of the respective total. All other occupations are grouped. Occupations are listed in order of their importance in the refugee labour force.

These tables are entirely based on the occupational group to which the worker normally belongs, and not necessarily on the occupational group in which he is at present working. They show only data for wage and salary earners and exclude the self-employed and family helpers.

Columns (2) to (5) These show according to their normal occupations the wage and salary earners for natives and refugees separately. 31% of the male refugee workers are agriculturists or labourers. 38% of the female refugee workers are agriculturists or domestic servants. Comparison between the native and the refugee populations is marred by the exclusion of the self-employed and family workers. The relatively low proportion of refugees in commerce and administration is interesting.

Column (6) This shows the proportion of refugees in the total labour force of wage and salary earners. The high proportion in agriculture must be due to the exclusion of self-employed and family helpers amongst the natives. There is relatively a high proportion of refugees amongst textile workers.

Columns (7) to (9) These columns show the extent to which the refugee labour force is employed in its normal occupation, in some other occupation or is unemployed. Note that column (8) does not indicate the actual present-day occupation of the 17.1% of refugees who are in other occupations than their normal ones. Analysis of the total employed by present-day occupations is not available. 88% of the registered male refugee labour force are employed, and 71% are in their normal occupations. Those normally employed in agriculture, building or as labourers have most easily found their way into their ordinary class of employment. On the other hand a large share of those normally employed in food processing, catering and commerce have been unable to find their usual employment. The situation with women has been more favourable. Here again 88% are employed but 80% are in their own occupations. Again commerce and administration, despite the relatively lower number of refugees in this occupation, is a black spot. In general the more manual the occupation the easier is it for the refugee to find employment.

Columns (10) to (12) 5% of the native men and 6% of the native women workers are unemployed. The discrimination against the refugee, natural perhaps since he is a more recent employee, is shown by the corresponding percentage for refugees being 12% amongst both men and women. Columns (11) and (12) show the total refugee unemployment and the percentage distribution. Jobs for male workers in commerce and administration, in ordinary labouring, in the metal trade and in agriculture are the ones most urgently needed. Amongst the women jobs are most needed in commerce and administration, in ordinary female labouring work, in the textile industry and in agriculture.

/(b) Nordrhein - Westfalen

(b) Nordrhein-Westfalen - 1 August 1947. Men on page 27, Women on page 28.

This special investigation, now out of date particularly as it was before currency reform, is the only data available at present on the employment of refugees within the British Zone, and owing to the special attraction of particular types of industrial labour to this Land it cannot be typical, although there are large country areas where refugees are relatively dense. It is useful however because it analyses the whole population in columns (4) to (6) of the tables, and it shows the status in the particular employment. This table, unlike the U.S. Tables, shows the actual employment at the date of the investigation in column (5).

Columns (4) to (6) In the non-employed groups there were no startling changes between the state before migration and 1.8.47. The numbers unemployed has grown by 30,000. There were double the men living on pensions or relief but fewer women. Perhaps what was most significant was that the number of non-working housewives - i.e. those who had obtained exemption from employment - had grown.

As in Bavaria men had had to change their occupations away from commerce, food and stimulants, and administration and more had found their way into the building and mining industries. Again amongst women there had been a change from commerce and administration, and even agriculture, and more had found their way into more menial tasks as domestic servants and cleaners.

Columns (7) to (12) These columns show the striking deterioration of the refugees' status in employment. Before their migration 24% of the male refugees and 18% of the female refugees in employment were self-employed or family workers. In 1947 in Land Nordrhein-Westfalen the relative percentages were 5% and 3%. Only about 40% were ~~manual~~ manual workers, in 1947 the percentage was 75%. In almost every employment the deterioration is observed, but the contrast is most marked in agriculture.

/Table XXIV

Table XXIV - EMPLOYMENT: BAYERN, HESSE, WURTTEMBERG-BADEN: 1 OCT 1948: MEN

Occupational Group	Labour Force in Occupation Group (Wage and Salary Earners only)				Refugees as % of Total Labour Force	Refugees: % Distribution of Labour Force			% of Native Labour Force Unemployed	Refugees Unemployed	
	Natives		Refugees (Cat.A)			In own Occupation	In another Occupation	Unemployed		Number Thousands	% of Total
	Number Thousands	% of Total	Number Thousands	% of Total							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Agriculture	165.7	5.8	121.9	16.7	42.4	79.6	13.3	7.1	4.4	8.7	9.7
23. Helpers & Common Labourers	217.3	7.6	103.8	14.2	32.3	85.7	1.1	13.2	9.3	13.8	15.3
5. Metal and related trades	581.7	20.4	101.2	13.9	14.8	72.1	18.6	9.3	3.4	9.5	10.5
25. Commerce and Administration	525.6	18.4	85.0	11.6	13.9	53.5	27.1	19.4	6.1	16.5	18.4
16. Construction & related trades	210.7	7.4	60.4	8.3	22.2	81.4	10.7	7.9	4.0	4.8	5.3
21. Transport, Waterways, Post	301.0	10.6	44.1	6.0	12.8	70.9	18.8	10.3	3.9	4.5	5.1
12. Woodworking & related trades	151.0	5.3	37.0	5.1	19.7	78.2	13.1	8.7	3.5	3.2	3.6
13. Food Processing & Tobacco	102.5	3.6	31.1	4.2	23.3	39.2	46.2	14.6	6.8	4.5	5.0
14. Clothing	71.8	2.5	22.7	3.1	24.0	75.0	13.9	11.1	4.9	2.5	2.8
26. Engineers & Technicians	103.4	3.6	15.9	2.2	13.3	55.5	26.0	18.5	6.5	2.9	3.3
4. Quarring, Stone, Pottery	43.6	1.5	13.8	1.9	24.1	65.6	20.9	13.5	5.3	1.9	2.1
2. Forestry, Gamekeeping, Fishing	40.6	1.4	13.6	1.9	25.1	71.6	17.3	11.1	3.9	1.5	1.7
9. Textiles	22.7	0.8	11.8	1.6	34.1	55.2	32.7	12.1	4.1	1.4	1.6
20. Catering, Hotels, Restaurants	19.7	0.7	7.2	1.0	26.8	47.0	33.5	19.5	13.1	1.4	1.6
15. Barbers, Hairdressers, etc.	19.9	0.7	6.9	0.9	25.9	51.3	27.9	20.8	9.6	1.4	1.6
11. Leather and related trades	33.9	1.2	5.1	0.7	13.1	62.9	26.3	10.8	3.4	0.6	0.6
24. Machinists and Stokers	31.2	1.1	4.3	0.6	12.1	53.2	34.6	12.2	3.1	0.5	0.6
All Others	209.8	7.4	44.2	6.1	17.4	58.5	18.7	22.8	9.5	10.1	11.2
TOTAL	2,852.1	100.0	730.0	100.0	20.4	70.6	17.1	12.3	5.4	89.7	100.0

/Table XXV

25/1(s)

HESSEN

Table XXV - EMPLOYMENT: BAYERN / WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN: 1 OCTOBER 1948: WOMEN

Occupational Group	Labour Force in Occupation Group (Wage and Salary Earners only)				Refugees as % of Total Labour Force	Refugees: % Distribution of Labour Force			% of Native Labour Force Unemployed	Refugees Unemployed	
	Natives		Refugees (Cat.A)			In own Occupation	In another Occupation	Unemployed			
	Number Thousands	% of Total	Number Thousands	% of Total						Number Thousands	% of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
22. Domestic Servants	244.3	19.4	70.3	21.0	22.3	84.1	8.2	7.7	4.8	5.4	13.5
1. Agriculture	112.3	8.9	58.3	17.4	34.2	92.7	4.3	3.0	2.3	1.7	4.3
25. Commerce and Administration	340.5	27.0	44.4	13.3	11.5	67.8	17.1	15.1	5.6	6.7	16.7
23. Helpers and Common Labourers	84.2	6.7	39.9	11.9	32.2	82.6	1.0	16.4	12.5	6.6	16.4
9. Textiles	45.2	3.6	29.3	8.8	39.4	74.3	5.4	20.2	6.8	5.9	14.8
14. Clothing	111.1	8.8	29.2	8.8	20.8	81.0	8.1	10.9	4.8	3.2	7.9
20. Catering, Hotels, Restaurants	49.7	3.9	11.8	3.5	19.2	79.6	9.1	11.3	9.2	1.3	3.3
4. Quarring, Stone, Pottery	9.1	0.7	4.8	1.4	34.4	77.1	6.0	16.9	4.7	0.8	2.0
5. Metal and related Trades	23.5	1.9	3.7	1.1	13.7	86.9	5.9	7.2	5.4	0.3	0.7
21. Transport, Waterways, Post	36.6	2.9	3.4	1.0	8.5	76.2	11.3	12.5	6.2	0.4	1.0
15. Barbers, Hairdressers, etc.	16.0	1.3	2.8	0.8	14.8	73.8	12.2	14.0	6.9	0.4	1.0
12. Woodworking and related Trades	9.0	0.7	2.4	0.7	21.3	59.9	3.7	36.4	14.3	0.9	2.2
13. Food Processing and Tobacco	20.9	1.7	1.9	0.6	8.4	83.6	8.5	7.9	9.5	0.2	0.4
All Others	157.0	12.5	32.6	9.7	17.2	69.6	10.9	19.5	9.7	6.4	15.8
TOTAL	1,259.4	100.0	334.8	100.0	21.0	80.1	7.9	12.0	6.4	40.1	100.0

/Table XXVI

Table XXVI - EMPLOYMENT: NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN: 1 AUG 1947: MEN

Self-employed and family helpers included

EMPLOYMENT OR NON-EMPLOYED GROUP	TRAINED IN PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT		NO. EMPLOYED OR IN NON-EMPLOYED GROUP		RATIO OF NO. EMPLOYED OR IN GROUP 1.8.47 BASED ON NO. BEFORE MIGRATION	% DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT					
						BEFORE MIGRATION			AT 1.8.47		
	Number Thousands	% of Total	Before Migration Thousands	At 1.8.47 Thousands		Self-Employed and Family Helpers	Officials and clerks (Beamte und Angestellte)	Manual Workers (Arbeiter)	Self Employed and Family Helpers	Officials and Clerks (Beamte und Angestellte)	Manual Workers (Arbeiter)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
11 Agriculture, Horticulture	59.7	22.1	55.4	44.6	0.81	59.7	4.0	36.3	2.5	3.1	94.4
25/26 Metal Industries	32.9	12.2	24.8	22.1	0.89	8.0	6.7	85.3	2.4	3.8	93.8
24 Building	19.1	7.1	15.2	21.2	1.40	9.5	7.3	83.2	2.3	3.6	94.1
21 Mining	5.8	2.1	3.6	14.2	3.92	-	7.6	92.4	-	0.9	99.1
51 Commercial	31.0	11.5	28.9	13.6	0.47	30.1	68.2	1.7	23.8	72.2	4.0
52 Transport	12.6	4.6	15.6	12.6	0.81	5.6	41.3	53.1	4.8	31.7	63.5
29/31 Wood Processing	10.9	4.0	8.1	7.8	0.96	21.2	4.1	74.7	4.8	3.1	92.1
71 Administration	12.1	4.5	15.4	9.5	0.62	0.4	98.0	1.6	1.3	96.7	2.0
41 Engineers, Technicians	8.2	3.0	7.5	4.8	0.63	11.7	84.6	3.7	17.0	80.1	2.9
37/38 Food, Stimulants	14.4	5.3	10.3	4.2	0.41	26.6	10.3	63.1	3.8	11.0	85.2
81 Education and Religion	5.8	2.1	5.2	3.5	0.68	2.7	96.9	0.4	4.9	94.0	1.1
74 Military Service	1.5	0.5	9.9	-	-	-	99.3	0.7	-	-	-
Other Employments	56.7	21.0	46.5	64.4	1.39	15.4	30.0	54.6	5.9	15.7	78.4
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	270.7	100.0	246.4	222.5	0.90	23.8	33.8	42.4	5.1	19.8	75.1
NON-EMPLOYED GROUP:											
Unemployed			2.1	24.0	11.40						
Children 1-6 Years			51.5	44.7	0.87						
Children at School			89.2	81.7	0.92						
Drawers of Pensions or Relief			13.2	28.2	2.14						
Inmates of Institutions			0.3	1.6	5.76						
TOTAL REFUGEES			402.7	402.7	1.00						

Table XXVII

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483.2 609 109
402 946
885 255

Table XXVII - EMPLOYMENT: NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN: 1. Aug. 1947: Women-

: Self-employed and Family helpers include

EMPLOYMENT OR NON-EMPLOYED GROUP	TRAINED IN PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT		No. EMPLOYED OR IN NON-EMPLOYED GROUP		Ratio of No. Employed or in Group 1.8.47 Based on No. Before Migration	DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED BY STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT					
						BEFORE MIGRATION			AT 1.8.47		
	Number Thousands	of Total	Before Migration Thousands	At 1.8.47 Thousands		Self Employed and Family Helpers	Officials and Clerks (Beamte und Angestellte)	Manual Workers (Arbeiter)	Self Employed and Family Helpers	Officials and Clerks (Beamte und Angestellte)	Manual Workers (Arbeiter)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
61. Domestic Service	27.8	16.7	20.1	36.5	1.82	1.4	9.0	89.6	0.1	5.0	94.9
11. Agriculture and Horticulture	23.2	14.0	20.8	10.0	0.48	59.5	2.6	37.9	2.2	1.0	96.8
34/35 Textile Industry	19.5	11.7	9.8	9.7	0.99	26.3	4.2	69.5	15.2	2.9	81.9
71. Administration	20.0	12.0	16.3	6.1	0.38	0.4	97.3	2.3	0.3	97.0	2.7
51. Commercial	29.9	17.9	18.9	4.8	0.25	17.7	80.6	1.7	6.5	89.8	3.7
63. Hygiene and Health	9.8	5.9	7.3	3.9	0.53	10.4	76.5	13.1	8.4	72.1	19.5
37/38 Food and Stimulants	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.12	3.2	19.7	77.1	0.7	11.6	87.7
62. Cleaners	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.2	2.97	0.5	4.0	96.5	0.6	1.0	98.4
81. Education and Religion	7.3	4.4	4.7	2.2	0.47	4.0	93.9	2.1	6.8	91.0	2.2
52. Transport	3.9	2.3	4.2	1.5	0.36	1.1	76.7	22.2	1.2	73.9	24.9
Other Employments	19.8	11.9	10.9	18.0	1.66	5.6	30.8	63.6	2.1	11.2	86.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	166.4	100.0	116.1	97.5	0.84	17.7	43.9	38.4	3.0	21.3	75.7
NON-EMPLOYED GROUP											
Unemployed			3.1	11.6	3.71						
Children 1-6 Years			49.7	43.7	0.88						
Children at School			83.2	77.6	0.93						
Not-working Housewives			210.6	235.1	1.12						
Drawers of Pensions or Relief			19.9	15.2	0.76						
Inmates of Institutions			0.6	2.5	4.29						
TOTAL REFUGEES			483.2	483.2	1.00						

MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

(1) Public Service

At 1 June 1947 when refugees were about 17.1 % of the total population the following was the share of refugees (categories A and B) amongst the public servants in the British Zone.

Table XXVIII - REFUGEES AMONGST PUBLIC SERVANTS - BRITISH ZONE

	Total	Refugees	Refugees as % of total
Beamte	184,277	31,815	17.3
Angestellte	201,536	27,112	13.5
Arbeiter	106,732	11,180	10.0
Lehrlinge	8,222	669	8.1
Sonstige	2,416	1,142	47.3
Total	503,183	71,918	14.3

Since civil servants would normally retain their status and would be reemployed, if possible, there is probably little significance to be attached to the facts that (a) contrary to the general position, the refugee is more favourably placed amongst the higher positions, and (b) the total proportion is lower than the share of 17.1 % based on the proportion . in the population.

At 1.10.48 the share in Land Hessen, with refugees (category A) forming 15.1 % of the population, was as follows.

Table XXIX - REFUGEES AMONGST PUBLIC SERVANTS - HESSEN

	Total	Refugees	Refugees as % of total
In Land Ministries	139,540	16,637	14.0
In Rechnungshof (Zonal)	50	5	10.0
In Postal Service in Hessen	25,764	2,528	9.8
In Reichsbahn in Hessen	66,270	7,600	11.5
In Bizonal Departments (a)	4,407	694	16.0
Total	236,031	27,464	11.6

(a) excluding V.F.Wirtschaft

Assimilation into the postal and railway services has not kept pace with the influx of refugees.

(2) Veterinary Service

18.4 % of Veterinary Surgeons were refugees in Hessen on 1.10.48 a proportionately high percentage. In the Universities the proportion was 19.0 %.

(3) Legal Profession

In Hessen on 1.11.48, 20.8 % of the 484 judges and assistant judges (Richter und Hilfsrichter) were refugees. Amongst procecuting counsel the proportion was as high as 26.8 %. But amongst assessors and clerks and civil servants in the courts the proportions were all low ranging from 9.4 % down to zero.

/13. PUBLIC WELFARE . . .

13. PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE.

With the exception of Hamburg the proportion of refugees receiving regular assistance averages uniformly 15% in each of the three Länder of the British Zone. This uniformity does not suggest that the relatively large number of refugees in Schleswig-Holstein has resulted in proportionately greater economic hardship for them. A detailed examination of Nordrhein-Westfalen shows that the proportion of refugees receiving assistance in any individual Kreis rises to the maximum of 25%. In contrast, on the average, only about 5% of the native population of the British Zone are receiving relief.

In the U.S. Zone relief is given on other principles than in the British Zone and figures are, therefore, not comparable. In Bavaria as high a proportion as 26.7% of the refugees were receiving relief in the 3rd quarter of 1948 in contrast to roughly about 3% in the native population. In Hessen the corresponding percentages are 18.9 and 4.1.

It would, therefore, appear that the proportion of refugees receiving relief in the British Zone is three times as great as the proportion amongst natives and the corresponding ratio in Bavaria is nine times.

Of those receiving relief 40% are refugees in the British Zone, whilst in Bavaria the proportion is roughly 70%. In Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen it is as high as 60%, and is 20% in Nordrhein-Westfalen.

The amount of relief granted in the British Zone is small since it amounts to 6 DM per week per head of the recipients. An interesting fact is that the average number of refugees assisted for each case is 2.1 which is identical with the proportion amongst the total of all recipients. This suggests that the family composition amongst those drawing relief is no different for the refugee than for the native.

Other persons draw relief besides refugees. In order of importance they are:

a) families of missing persons
b) war disabled persons
c) recipients of social insurance pensions
d) evacuees
e) immigrants
f) foster children
g) ex-inmates of concentration camps,

and beside these there is also a group of unspecified persons.

14. EDUCATION

The following information on the proportion of refugees (categories A and B) in schools and universities is available for the British Zone.

Table XXX - PROPORTIONS OF REFUGEES AMONGST HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES INCLUDING UNIVERSITIES: BRITISH ZONE

	Percentage of Refugees		
	Men %	Women %	Total %
Summer 1946 (a)	20.6	19.2	20.4
Winter 1946/47	17.2	13.9	16.5
Winter 1947/48 (b)	16.8	13.7	16.3

(a) Without Bonn, Hamburg and Köln universities which may account for the high proportions.

(b) Without Kiel university which may account for the fall in the percentages.

Since refugees were 17-18% of the total population at these dates and have a rather larger share than the population of university age, the general impression is that the refugees have not quite their full share of students (which may well be due to basic differences between the normal educational attainments of the different populations), but that, nevertheless, assimilation within the universities has been generally satisfactory.

/Table XXXI . . .

TABLE XXXI - PROPORTIONS OF REFUGEES AMONGST THE SCHOLARS AT SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH ZONE: MAY 1948

Land	Percentage of Refugees			For comparison: % of Refugees in Total Population.
	Volks-schulen	Mittel-schulen	Höhere Schulen	
Schleswig-Hol.	42.7	29.3	36.7	37.7
Hamburg	4.8	5.1	9.1	8.3
Niedersachsen	32.2	28.4	26.3	29.5
Nordrhein-Westf.	9.1	7.2	7.9	8.8
Total British Zone	20.4	19.1	14.7	18.1

In general, again, the situation is fairly satisfactory, although there is a tendency for the proportion of refugees to fall as the standard of education advances. At ages 6-18 refugees in the British Zone form 18.3 of the population at these ages. It should be pointed out that the majority of refugees live in country districts where opportunities for higher education are not so good.

15. ELECTION OF REFUGEES TO LOCAL COUNCILS

The following information is available for Niedersachsen only for the elections of 28.11.1948 to the Kreistage

TABLE XXXII - NIEDERSACHSEN: KREISTAGE: 28.11.48.

Party	Total Number Elected	Refugees Elected	Percentage of Refugees amongst those elected
SPD	1,107	197	18
CDU	688	174	25
DP	514	20	4
FDP	271	75	27
DZP	99	12	12
KPD	53	4	8
DRP	10	5	50
RSF	5	2	40
Total	2,747	489	18

Since refugees in Niedersachsen are 30% of the total population, their share amongst members elected is low. Whether this is due to failure to stand for election or to failure to get the requisite votes is not known. The above table does not, of course, indicate in any way the parties for whom the refugees have voted, since a candidate who is a refugee may get elected on the votes of the native population and vice-versa. It is interesting to note that four of the KPD candidates elected were refugees.

/16 Current Refugee Census

16. CURRENT REFUGEE CENSUSES

Recently new refugee censuses have been undertaken in Niedersachsen in October 1948 and in Schleswig-Holstein in December 1948 in connection with the issue of refugee identity cards. Broadly these census cover categories A and B, but in addition they cover separately a category B.2. comprising war-time evacuees received from other Länder of the Western Zones and now unable to return to their homes.

Unfortunately the results are not yet available but their publication will enable many gaps to be filled in the current statistical knowledge of the refugee problem.

The information produced will cover, sex, marital status, religion, age, origin, nationality, residence on 1 September 1939, date of expulsion or flight, higher education, learned trade or profession, occupation before expulsion or flight, present occupation, disability, accommodation, cases of public assistance and income from insurance schemes.

Results from the Niedersachsen Census are expected during March 1949 but it has already been discovered that about 10% of refugees have not been included. They either openly refused to accept the refugee questionnaire or otherwise evaded being categorised as refugees. It is assumed that the majority of these have either found a permanent livelihood and do not want to be classed as refugees any longer or are afraid of being returned to the Soviet Zone if they came across the border unofficially.

Preliminary results of the Schleswig-Holstein census are being prepared now, but the compilation of the final results will take some months yet and will depend on the financial means placed at the disposal of the Statistisches Landesamt for this purpose.

RESTRICTED

23A

7 March 1949 T.P.R/P(49)9

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached paper

"Refugees in the Western Zone of Germany"

which is an agreed summary of the coordinated statistical information collected by the Statistical Working Party is submitted to the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees for consideration at its fourth meeting.

EDWARD L. LAWRENCE
Recorder

RESTRICTED

Corrected

23B(1)

2 March 1949

To: Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

ATTN: Mr. E.W. Lawrence, Recorder,
OMGUS, Civil Administration Division,
APO 742, U.S. Army

Refugees: Report of Statistical Working Party

1. The enclosed paper agreed by the undersigned summarizes the co-ordinated statistical information which the Statistical Working Party has been able to collect.

2. A detailed paper has been provisionally agreed in rough draft and will be available to the Tripartite Working Party in ten days. This detailed paper provides full statistical tables on the subject, and analyses the findings much more thoroughly than is possible in the attached summary. The basis of compilation of the statistics is also shown where differences arise between the Zones and where estimates have had to be made.

3. It is believed that the summary will generally suffice to support any recommendations made by the Tripartite Working Party. The detailed paper should be of interest to many persons studying the statistical facts of the refugee situation in Western Germany.

4. The Statistical Working Party has attempted to present those facts which can be deduced from the statistics available, even though some of the data may not contribute to the establishment of future action. Authoritative information is lacking on a number of matters, as for example, the family structure of refugees, their household needs, the extent to which families are scattered, and for the British and French Zone their employment. Questions as to the possibility of future employment and assimilation, possible redistribution, future housing improvements, standards of living in connection with ECA allocations, etc. should only be dealt with by the Tripartite Working Party or by such working parties of wider constitutions than the present one on statistics.

5. Statistics are not shown of the distribution of refugees in smaller areas than Laender since this should not affect the immediate problem, but these data can be obtained later if required.

. . . . . (French)
J. de PORTZAMPARC

. . . . . (U.S.)
KARL A. SHAFER

. . . . . (British)
G.A. DEANE

23B(2)

REFUGEES IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF GERMANY.

SUMMARY

DEFINITION OF REFUGEE:

Entrants of German nationality or descent into Western Germany of the following classes:-

Category "A": Those from foreign countries or former German territories cost of the Oder-Neisse Line.

Category "B": Those from Soviet Zone or Berlin.

INCREASE IN POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REFUGEES:

LAND	Population at 1.10.48 (ex DPs in Camps) Thousands	Persons per sq. kilo-meter	Increase of Decrease in Population since 17.5.39 Thousands	% of 1939 Pop.	Total No. of Refugees Thousands	Refugees as % of Total Popn.
Schleswig-Hol.	2,712.3	175	+1,123.3	+70.7	1,034.4	38.2
Hamburg	1,502.9	2,018	- 209.0	-12.2	125.7	8.3
Niedersachsen	6,745.0	145	2,205.5	+48.6	2,017.2	30.0
Nordrhein-W	12,608.6	371	663.5	+ 5.6	1,111.4	8.8
BRITISH ZONE	23,568.8	243	+3,783.3	+19.1	4,288.7	18.2
Bremen	525.4	1,313	- 37.5	- 6.3	38.9	7.4
Hessen	4,214.0	202	+ 734.9	+21.1	736.6	17.4
Württemberg-B	3,811.1	246	+ 593.8	+18.5	728.1	19.2
Bayern	9,141.2	133	+2,103.5	+29.9	2,086.1	22.8
U.S. Zone	17,691.7	167	+3,394.7	+23.7	3,589.7	20.3
Süd-Baden	1,245.9	127	+ 28.7	+ 2.4	48.2	3.8
Sud-Württemberg	1,153.3	106	+ 77.4	+ 7.2	62.1	5.6
Rheinland-P	2,843.8	143	- 118.3	- 4.0	78.2	2.8
FRENCH ZONE	5,243.0	130	- 12.2	- 0.2	188.5	3.6
WESTERN GERMANY	46,503.5	191	+7,165.8	+18.2	8,066.9	17.4

LOCATION OF REFUGEES:

The main concentration is in the country areas. In 1946 in Stadtkreise and Landkreise refugees were 6½% and 20% respectively of the total population. Some 900,000 refugees had moved into Stadtkreise but, because of the vast evacuation of the native population, the total population of Stadtkreise had fallen by nearly one-eighth since 1939. Refugees in the towns are now complicating the return of the native population. At the same time it is most desirable to move refugees to the towns to provide employment for them. Since 1946 there has been a slow return of the population to the towns.

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ORIGIN OF CATEGORY "A" REFUGEES AT 29.10.46:

	British Zone %	U.S. Zone %	French Zone %
From E. of Oder/Neisse	79.3	26.2	33.6
From Poland	7.0	3.9	7.8
From Czechoslovakia	2.5	51.1	7.8
From Other Countries	11.2	18.8	50.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0

PRESENT INTAKE OF REFUGEES:

Some 30,000 new refugees of Categories "A" and "B" together are being registered each month in the British Zone; some 15,000 of Category "A" in the U.S. Zone where Category "B" refugees are not registered.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE:

Amongst Category "A" refugees the percentage of working age is roughly similar to that amongst the population as a whole, but the average age is definitely younger. There are more children proportionately and substantially fewer at the older ages. The sex distribution is slightly worse in the British Zone but better in the U.S. Zone and distinctly better in the French.

Category "B" refugees are very favourable on both age and sex distribution and constitute a very beneficial population from the point of view of the labour market.

HOUSING:

The only separate information for refugees is a small enquiry in Hesse which showed that refugees were roughly twice as cramped in their housing accommodation as the native population. This is probably at least true of the rest of the Bizonal area. The housing conditions of the population as a whole show overcrowding in the British and U.S. Zones.

Schleswig-Holstein have an average of about 2 persons per living room, the other Länder in the British Zone 1½ persons or more. To give a ration of 1 person per room would demand at least 6½ million new living rooms for the British Zone. Conditions in the U.S. Zone are similar.

In the British Zone there is an average of under 7 sq. metres of floor space per person (only 5.4 in SH); in the French Zone the average is about 9 square metres.

A rough estimate shows the following increases in the number of persons per dwelling:-

	British Zone	U.S. Zone	French Zone
1939	3.6	3.8	3.9
1946	5.5	5.4	4.2

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The building of new houses in the British and U.S. Zones hasfailed to keep pace with the influx of new population. New Refugees, we are informed, are in general crowded into existing houses in the possession of refugees and fresh demands are not being made on the native population.

About ¼ million refugees in the Bizonal Area are living in sub-standard camps (exoluding transit camps).

EDUCATION:

British Zone figures suggest that the refugees have a reasonable share in the total number of scholars and unviersity students, but there are no figures to show the relative standards of education.

LOCAL COUNCILS:

In NS on 28.11.48 only 18% of those elected to the Kreistage were refugees although their share in the total population was 30%. Four of the KPD candidates elected were refugees out of a total of 489 refugees elected.

PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE:

In the British Zone 300,000 refugees with 330,000 dependents were receiving public welfare assistance. With the exception of Hamburg this represents 15% of refugees in each Land. Only 5% of the native population were on relief. The basis for relief differs in the U.S. Zone. In Bavaria and Hesse the proportions were 27% and 19% amongst refugees compared with 3% and 4% amongst natives. Despite, therefore, the relatively favourable age structure, a much higher proportion of refugees found it necessary to obtain relief.

EMPLOYMENT:

In January, 1949, 7.0% of the labour force of wage and salary earners were unemployed in the British Zone, 8.4% in the U.S. Zone, but only 1.8% in the French Zone. U.S. Zone figures suggest that proportionately unemployment was over twice as high amongst refugees as amongst the native population. Länder with a high proportion of refugees have a high unemployment rate.

	Unemployed as percent of labour (a) force at 31.12.48		Percent of refugees in population at 1.10.48.
	Males	Females	
Schleswig-Holstein	15.2	11.1	38.2
Niedersachsen	8.9	6.7	30.0
Bayern	8.7	7.4	22.8
Württemberg-Baden	2.0	2.3	19.2
Hessen	4.6	5.0	17.4
Nordrhein-Westfalia	2.2	3.6	8.8
Hamburg	4.7	3.6	8.3
Bremen	5.2	4.4	7.4
French Zone	1.8(b)		3.6

(a) Wage and salary earners only (b) At January 1949

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Regular analysis of refugee employment is only possible separately for refugees in the U.S. Zone. It would appear that many refugees, probably mainly those previously self-employed, have failed to register for employment. Of those registered at the end of 1947 only 4% of the refugees were self-employed compared with 35% among the native labour force.

In the U.S. Zone Länder 31% of the male refugee workers registered had as their normal occupations agriculture or labouring; 38% of the female refugee workers registered were normally in agriculture or domestic service. 86% of the total registered male refugee labour force were employed at 1.10.48 and 71% were in their normal occupations. Those normally employed in agriculture, building or as labourers had most easily found their way into their ordinary type of employment. On the other hand a large share of those normally employed in food processing, catering and commerce had had to find other occupations. With women the situation was more favourable. Here 80% were employed in their own occupations.

Analysing the unemployed refugees amongst their normal occupations it was found that the actual numbers were highest in the following occupations:

Men: Commerce and Administration (18% of the total numbers unemployed) labourers and helpers (15%) metal and related trades (10%) agriculture (10%).

Women: Commerce and Administration (17%) Helpers Textiles (15%), Domestic Servants (13%)

Although the above figures suggest that the majority have found employment in their normal occupations, there has been a down-grading in the status of each occupation particularly in agriculture. This has already been shown in the large decline in the proportion of self-employed. The following selected figures relating to Nordrhein-Westfalia in August 1947 show this tendency:

	OCCUPATION	% BEFORE MIGRATION			% AT 1.8.47		
		Self-Emp. & Family Helpers	Officials & clerks	Manual Workers	Self-Emp. & Family Helpers	Officials & Clerks	Manual Workers
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Men:	Agriculture	60	4	36	3	3	94
	Commerce	30	68	2	24	72	4
	All Occupations	24	34	42	5	20	75
Women:	Agriculture	59	3	38	2	1	97
	Textiles	26	4	70	15	3	82
	Commercial	18	80	2	7	90	3
	All Occupations	18	44	38	3	21	76

Above report prepared by
Statistical Working Party.

Karl A. Shafer, US
J.de Portzamparc French
G.A. Deane, British.

2nd March, 1949.

22A 22A

This was handed to the Ambassador.

An extract from Mr. Sundquist's memo. on Population Estimates in the Combined Economic Area.

Migration

It is difficult to understand why migration was not fully considered as a factor by the Bizonal Statistical Office in preparing these population estimates. Present indications are that the U.S., Australia, and Palestine alone will absorb at least 300,000 of these individuals and perhaps as many as nearly 500,000 in the period under reference. In addition, the IRO working with other countries may increase the above total considerably.

In addition, there is no provision for the emigration of native born Germans. Under the existing immigration laws, the U.S. will take at least 100,000 Germans in the next four years. The British are in the process of taking 10,000 Sudeten women, the French are recruiting 20,000 volunteer laborers. Other countries, chiefly in Latin America, are pressing for the re-opening of German emigration. There are, on the other hand, other factors to be considered, such as shortage of shipping and economically necessary restrictions on the emigration of adult man-power. The French have proposed an international conference on German emigration and the formation of a long-term policy aimed at a decreased German population. Considering all of these factors, it would appear that an overall estimate of 500,000 emigrants from Germany within four years is not unreasonable.

Furthermore, tripartite negotiations are now under way involving possible redistribution of refugee population from Bizonia to the French Zone. Indications are that as many as 300,000 refugees may be sent to the French Zone. All the emigration factors considered together may account for a population decrease of 800,000 individuals for the Bizonal Area by 1 January 1954.

It is requested that the emigration of Displaced Persons and native born Germans be considered in future population estimates and shown separately as factors with full explanation of such estimates.

While the paper does take into consideration a further increase of refugees, only the barest explanation is advanced for the estimated increase of 1,050,000 persons. Moreover, there are still many thousands (estimates go as high as 1,000,000) of ethnic Germans in Eastern Europe who may come to Germany officially or by illegal means. Political refugees of non-German origin may also be expected within the Bizonal Area.

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D R A F T APPENDIX

THE WORK OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES FOR REFUGEES IN GERMANY

A. INTRODUCTION

Until recently, the voluntary societies have, in almost every case, worked for the German population as a whole on the basis of need. Given this basis, the refugees naturally benefitted largely from the relief programmes, but were seldom specially singled out for particular aid.

As normal living conditions in Germany improve and relief supplies, as a natural consequence, decrease, the voluntary societies have begun to concentrate with their reduced resources on work amongst the refugee population. The following notes show the present position, but the fact that future programmes depend on voluntary donations, make any forecast of activities difficult.

B. INTERNATIONAL SOCIETIES

1. B.R.C. (British Red Cross) and C.B.S.R.A. (Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad) Commissions.

These two separate British organisations are dealt with together only because their supplies are pooled. These amount to an average of 90 tons per month and are distributed to a great extent in refugee districts. A U.N.A.C. (United Nations Appeal for Children) gift of the value of £ 24,000 odd has already been distributed and £ 27,000 worth is to come. This will be distributed in the time during which the societies concerned continue their welfare activities for Germans.

(a) The B.R.C. till late summer with an increasing emphasis on work amongst refugees as the PoW problem lessens;

(b) C.B.S.R.A. till the end of 1949, again mainly in refugee districts. Particular attention is being given to encouragement of home industry and youth projects.

2. C.R.A.L.O.G. (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany)

This powerful US organisation imported ~~9094~~ 31000 tons of relief supplies into ~~the British Zone~~ Germany in 1948. These were for distribution by the German Central Committee of the Free Welfare Agencies and also in the form of gifts from Churches in the States to sister Churches in Germany. The last conference of the organisation spent a day in discussing refugee projects for which definite help might be asked from contributing societies. The potential here is great, but cannot at this stage be assessed. Two of the member agencies have separate refugee projects, for which supplies come through C.R.A.L.O.G.

(a) The Mennonite Central Committee, who are concentrating on the feeding of old people, summer holiday camps for children and distribution of parcels to the needy, all amongst the refugee population. It is not known how long their supplies, which amounted to 2,173 tons in 1948, can be kept up by such a small community.

(b) The American Friends Service Committee, who have organised a mobile (caravan) Community Service to visit isolated camps in Oldenburg. This service may be extended to other refugee districts if, as seems certain, its worth is proved.

3. C.A.R.E. (Cooperative of American Remittances to Europe)

This US importing agency was among the first to be licenced in Germany, but now deals almost entirely with individual gift parcels. Though many thousands reach refugees, the contribution cannot be included when trying to assess an overall potential. There is, however, a possibility that 5,000 blanket packages may be made available to refugees in the British Zone in the near future.

4. Committee of the International Red Cross

The actual welfare work of the Committee is now confined to Berlin and ex-PoWs in the Zone, so that it would hardly feature in any forecast of activity amongst refugees.

5. Centre d'Entraide Internationale

is an importing agency for welfare supplies for all three Western Zones. Its good offices might be sought for the bringing in of specific gifts from Europe.

6. The Worlds' YMCA

gives assistance in kind (mainly imported through C.R.A.L.O.G.) to refugees, especially ex-PoW, entering the British Zone through Friedland and in the camps at Muenster. New schemes for the cultural welfare of GCLO (German Civil Labour Organisation) (95% of whom are refugees) and refugee miners and industrial operatives are at present under discussion.

7. Schweizer Europahilfe

the successor to Don Suisse, proved child feeding schemes in the three Western Zones which reach many refugee children. A special project is that of one of their member societies "Entr'aide Protestante Allemande" for Espelkamp, which will be referred to later. Their help is likely to continue for some time.

8. The Swiss Red Cross

have, during the last three years, arranged transports for 29,000 children to visit Switzerland for 3 months, many of these being refugees. A few more transports may be expected. They have also organzised various refugee children and old people's centres, and are likely to continue their activities in Niedersachsen until 1950.

9. The Swedish Red Cross

concentrates on a large scale feeding scheme for children and students throughout the British Zone and in all Sectors of Berlin. This naturally reaches many refugees but will cease in the early summer of 1949. TB immunization and X-Ray teams will, however, continue to operate and rehabilitation projects for refugees are being discussed. Several Swedish wooden buildings designed and furnished for use as Day Nurseries-cum-community centres are being imported and handed over to the German authorities to be erected in crowded urban idstricts. "Rädda Barnen" (Swedish "Save the Children") will also present five of these.

10. The Danish Red Cross

is operating in Schleswig Holstein, where TB immunization and child feeding schemes and other projects are carried out. All except medical activity is likely to cease in the summer of 1949. "Red Barnet" (Danish "Save the Children") are proposing to send in two or three mobile units for educational and relief work in camps in Schleswig Holstein and Niedersachsen.

11. Norwegian Relief for Europe

of which the Norwegian Red Cross is a member agency, imports supplies, mainly cod-liver-oil, fish products and medicaments to be distributed through German societies to areas of the greatest needs in the British and French Zones. The British Zone received 883 tons in 1948, and a relief programme for refugees in the island of Sylt is planned. Other schemes for camps in Bavaria will follows.

12. Save Europe Now

has ceased its activities as an importing agency, but has recently launched a campaign to help vagrant youth in Germany, which has so far realised DM 131,000.

13. U.N.I.C.E.F. (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

has allotted $ 1,000,000 to be spent on cod-liver-oil, wool and leather for children in all four Zones. Its observers are making a study of refugee conditions and the possibility of a further and considerably larger grant for refugee children has been mentioned.

C. GERMAN SOCIETIES

1. Arbeiterwohlfahrt

Community Committees in large towns have refugee advice departments. Camps and Kindergartens for refugees (one of the latter in Uelzen camp) have been organised. Refugees are given the priority their conditions warrants in soup kitchens, sewing centres and repair rooms, warming centres, kindergartens, overnight shelters and children's and old people's homes, and individual trainees are given financial aid. The society works in close cooperation with Public Welfare but, since currency reform, is much hampered by lack of funds.

2. Innere Mission

The hundred year old institutional work of this society, of which Bethel is a well known example, has been adjusted so that as many doors as possible may be opened to refugees. Materials relief is combined with rehabilitation on Evangelical Church lines, and the homes of the organisation can be counted upon as permanent refugees for a proportion of the sick and suffering; their finances, greatly affected by currency reform, have already begun to improve.

3. Evangelisches Hilfswerk

Is a post-war Protestant relief society, has local committees (Gemeindehilfen) which assist in refugee work. Large amounts of C.R.A.L.O.G. supplies are distributed through these. The Evangelisches Hilfswerk has already taken over various hutted camps with the object of developing commercial enterprises amongst the refugees, Espelkamp and Lesum being among the number. Another project is Adelheide, where 3,000 refugees youths are to be trained for emigration or absorption into skilled employment. Of these an eventual 1,500 will be Catholic youths brought there and supported by

4. Caritas Verband

the 50-year-old association of Catholic relief societies, which describes the help it can give as "less than a drop in the ocean". Nevertheless, it has organised many other projects in addition to that at Adelheide, and notably among youths and old people. Refugee nuns have begged and borrowed to start shelters for the destitute of their own home districts. Caritas gives financial and material aid to students and is actively represented on the Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Kinderrueckfuehrung, a cooperative action of the voluntary societies for reuniting families. As with the other Church societies, the finances so hardly hit by Currency Reform, may be expected to improve, at any rate in the more prosperous districts.

5. Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (D.R.K.)

have many of their million voluntary workers who help in refugee camps, though since currency reform more and more of these must be paid a living wage, either

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by the Laender or by the organisation. They also assist in search work, notably by the Suchdienst at Hamburg, which has re-united 36,000 children with their families in addition to handling thousands of cases of ex-PoWs. It claims, in fact, 5½ million successful cases, and that 45% of its work is paid for by thank offerings. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Kinderrueckfuehrung mentioned above has its Headquarters with the D.R.K. and has so far repatriated 10,000 children. The work in homes, transit assistance and feeding schemes are all cramped by lack of funds, and the fact that DRK property is still frozen and cannot be used for the raising of mortgages is an additional difficulty.

D. CONCLUSION

It can be seen from the above that the voluntary societies have done much for refugees and are prepared to do more, but that their potential value in material aid is hard to assess. The interest of the international societies has lately been stimulated in many ways, and there is a growing desire to help in the setting up of home industries. The question of the selling for profit of goods manufactured from gift supplies is being explored, as is also ECA assistance for cooperative home industries. Given a lead, it is confidently anticipated that the Societies would make a great humanitarian drive for the good of the refugees, but that lead must be given soon, before the comparative properity of the majority persuades them that no more help is needed in Germany.

MR DEANE
MR. UNWAY.

20A

Zone
HP
26 FEB 1949
File No.: 2073

Political Division,
82 HQ CCG(BE),
BAOR 2.

POL 193/28/49.

24th February, 1949.

To:- Office of the Manpower Adviser, Berlin.
Office of the Public Health Adviser Bad Rothenfelde
Office of the Education Adviser, Bad Rothenfelde
Office of the Religious Affairs Adviser Bunde.

Subject:- Tripartite Working Party on Refugees

1. We enclose for your information copies of TWPR/P(49)6, 7 and 8, also a copy of the report on the Discussion Group at the house of the Educational Adviser on 12/13 February, 1949.

2. We shall be glad to receive any comment you may wish to make before the next meeting of the Working Party which will be held on 4 March, 1949 at CMCUS.

3. The Minutes of the third meeting held on 10 February are not yet available, but will be circulated immediately they are received.

for Director
Displaced Persons Branch

Copies to:-
G.A. Deane Esq., Zonal Statistical Office, MINDEN.
J.R. White, Esq., Public Opinion Research Office BIELEFELD
Manpower Division Housing Branch, LEMGO.
Miss R. Ostermann, Women's Affairs German Political Branch, BERLIN.
Central Secretariat, BERLIN.
Central Secretariat, LUBBECKE.

Minutes now received and attached.

TWPR/P(49)6

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RESTRICTED

11 February 1949 T PR/T(49)8

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached papers

Extract from the League of Red Cross Societies' Information Service to National Red Cross Societies No 213 of 15th Jan 49 (Appendix A)

Report of the British Public Opinion Research Office on the Subject of Refugees (Appendix B)

Public Welfare Assistance and Refugees in the British Zone (Appendix C)

are submitted by the British Member for the consideration of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees at its third meeting.

EDWARD W. LAWRENCE
Recorder

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11 February 1949

Appendix A to
TWPR/P(49)8

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Extract from the League of Red Cross Societies'
Information Service to National
Red Cross Societies No 213 of 15th January 49

LEAGUE TO SURVEY NEEDS OF GERMAN REFUGEE POPULATION

1. Following requests from several national Red Cross Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies has agreed to undertake a survey of the immediate needs of the German refugee population in the three Western Zones of Germany and Berlin. The survey will be made in cooperation with the national Red Cross Societies working in Germany and the Coordinating Committees of the Red Cross in Germany in the British, French and American Zones. It will be directed by Colonel L. de Meyer, League Delegate for Germany. Following the survey, a meeting will be held of representatives of the national Societies, the Coordinating Committees and interested international governmental and voluntary agencies to plan coordinated assistance to the German civil and refugee populations.

2. During the 17th International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm, in August 1948, at a meeting of representatives of Red Cross organization working in Germany, the League of Red Cross Societies was asked to coordinate the activities of these organizations in order to avoid duplication of effort.

3. More recently the Swiss Red Cross, following a mission of several of its members to the three Western Zones of Germany and noting the problems presented by the German refugee population, requested the League to survey the needs of this population and the efforts being made or planned to meet these needs, so that the Swiss Red Cross might expand its relief programme for Germany without infringing on the activities of the sister societies.

4. At present, seventeen national Societies are working in or sending relief to Germany, including those of the Argentine, Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Great Britian, Ireland, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

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11 February 1949

Appendix B to
TWPR/P(49)8

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Report of the British Public Opinion Research Office on the Subject of Refugees

REFUGEES

The definition used to describe a refugee by the Zonal Statistical Office and their German office is as follows:

"A refugee is a person who was dwelling in areas east of the British Zone on 1st September 1939, or who is a member of a family unit which was so dwelling on the same date".

This definition covers those persons who have moved from the Russian Zone or from east of the Oder Neisse line. It does not by any means include all those Germans who regard themselves as refugees.

P.O.R.O. has, over a period, asked "Do you regard yourself as a refugee?" and also has asked at the same time where the person dwelt on the 1st September, 1939.

These two questions have shown that more than one and two-thirds as many people regard themselves as refugees as are covered by Zonal Stats. definition. They consist of:

1. Persons evacuated because of bombing, from town in the British Zone.

2. Persons who have moved for similar reasons from the American Zone.

3. Persons who have moved for various reasons from the French Zone.

4. Persons who have moved for various reasons from Berlin, and

5. Persons who are repatriates from other countries.

Similarly about 3% of those who fall within the Zonal Stats. definition do not regard themselves as refugees.

A greater proportion of those describing themselves as refugees, but who are not covered by Zonal Stats. definition, are persons who were evacuated from bombed towns within the British Zone during the war.

This definition "a refugee" is of fundamental importance. It is important because in addition to those known statistically as refugees,

are a number of persons who regard themselves as such, i.e., who feel their living standards and morale depressed by the fact that they are refugees. In this connection it must be mentioned that for industrial reasons, refugees from the East have been admitted to towns while the original inhabitants who fled as a result of bombing, are forced to remain away and now describe themselves as refugees.

An example: Near Vlotho, on the Weser, a family consisting of Mother and three adolescent children are living in primitive circumstances. The children, who were of school age in 1943, were evacuated from Gelsenkirchen and have never been able to return. In the dwelling, which was formerly occupied by these people in Gelsenkirchen, dwells as tenant-in-chief the Vlotho woman's brother and his family. The Gelsenkirchen family has, however, three sub-tenants who are now miners and who likewise regard themselves as refugees.

For the purposes of this enquiry, the definition of a refugee as laid down by the Zonal Statistical Office has been employed, but in the overall consideration of the refugee problem the claims of these other refugees should be considered and further, the reactions of those regarding themselves as refugees should be considered in relationship to any proposed legislation or schemes which would tend to differentiate treatment between the two types. It would be idle for those refugees, who, through circumstance, cannot physically return to their home towns to contend that the others, who in theory can physically return, are not bona fide refugees.

Comparing the refugee group with the native group on the question of sex and age one discovers there are proportionally more refugee children between the ages of four and seventeen and there are proportionally more refugee women of child-bearing age.

Attention is drawn here to the Zonal Stats. table which on the question of sex distribution is liable to misinterpretation.

Dealing with certain age groups of women of child-bearing age it shows that the proportion of women in the same age in the native population is two percent higher for refugee women, but because only six percent of the total female native population fall in this age group an additional two percent is not two in a hundred women more but is thirty-three women more per hundred.

When one further considers that the disparity between the sexes in the native population in this age group is nearly two women to every man, the figures indicate that in the case of the refugee community the sex disparity is almost three women to every man. This predominance of women of child-bearing age in the refugee community if it is not to integrate with the native population is a serious sociological and psychological factor.

The geographical distribution of refugees is such that refugees tend to be found in greater numbers in unbombed and therefore agricultural areas. The chaos of German urban life at the end of the war, when over forty-five percent of all dwellings were uninhabitable forced the refugees to migrate to portions of the country which were relatively undamaged. Therefore, Schleswig-Holstein and parts of Niedersachsen have proportionally the largest numbers of refugees.

P.O.R.O. has noticed, however, that for the last two years there has been a tendency for the refugees, male especially, to move westward. The manpower requirements of the Ruhr mining industry are not the least factor in this westward move. Seen, however, from a sociological viewpoint, the splitting of families by this westward movement is an additional cause for mental instability in refugees.

The following table shows the monthly income of refugees compared with natives:

Monthly Income		REFUGEES %	%	NATIVES %	%
DM	40 - 60	14	15.5	7	9
	61 - 80	7	8	5	6
	81 - 100	9	10	5	6
	101 - 120	8	9	5	6
	121 - 140	7	8	4	5
	141 - 170	11	12	9	11
	171 - 200	14	15.5	16	19
	201 - 250	8	9	11	13
	251 - 300	6	7	8	10
	301 - 400	4	4	7	9
	401 - 500	1	1	2	2
	Over 500	1	1	3	4
	Unspecified	10	100%	18	100%
		100%		100%	

The above table broken on age against income follows:

NATIVES

Age:		Under 20 %	21 - 24 %	25 - 32 %	33 - 40 %	41 - 48 %	49 - 56 %	57 %
DM	40 - 60	28	6	7	8	12	10	29
	61 - 80	9	6	16	13	4	13	39
	81 - 100	8	7	15	15	13	8	34
	101 - 120	6	14	14	25	14	8	19
	Total 40 - 120	14	8	12	14	11	10	31

NATIVES

		Under 20	21 - 24	25 - 32	33 - 40	41 - 48	49 - 56	57
DM	121 - 140	5	15	20	14	15	12	19
	141 - 170	5	10	18	23	19	12	13
	171 - 200	3	7	21	19	21	15	14
	201 - 250	1	6	19	31	22	12	9
	251 - 300	-	2	15	27	30	13	13
	301 - 400	1	2	13	31	22	20	11
	401 - 500	-	2	11	23	32	21	11
	Over 500	-	-	11	14	31	26	18
	Unspecified	12	7	14	15	19	13	20

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REFUGEES

Age:	Under 20	21 - 24	25 - 32	33 - 40	41 - 48	49 - 56	57
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
DM 40 - 60	14	8	11	14	17	10	26
61 - 80	8	16	14	21	14	16	11
81 - 100	5	9	22	12	21	20	11
101 - 120	7	9	19	33	15	10	7
Total 40 - 120	9	10	16	19	17	14	15
121 - 140	-	10	29	21	19	8	13
141 - 170	3	15	19	25	17	13	8
171 - 200	3	8	30	24	16	9	10
201 - 250	4	4	23	26	25	9	9
251 - 300	-	5	33	31	18	15	8
301 - 400	-	-	14	46	22	11	7
401 - 500	-	-	-	20	30	30	20
Over 500	-	-	25	13	36	13	13
Unspecified	1	12	19	28	14	19	7

Those unwilling to disclose their earnings should not necessarily be considered to belong to the higher wage groups. Students, daughters of the house, agriculturists with a small money wage and some unemployed are included in this group together with a few unwilling to reply. It has been found that men and especially women of over fifty are reticent in disclosing their actual income. The difference between the proportion of refugees and natives unwilling to disclose their incomes is symptomatic of the refugees' attitude; he does not care who knows he is in a bad position.

The age distribution of the lower earnings are of great importance. They show that whereas low earnings are earned by the lower age groups, the low earnings in the refugee group are found in the age groups where one would expect to find family commitments, i.e., they include widows with pensions and out relief for mothers with young families.

If one takes the income group 141 - 170 DM as normal earnings for a working man, then of those who replied to this question 62 1/2 % refugees receive less than 170 D. Marks per month, i.e. throughout the whole of the income scale the refugee receives less than the native, but on the other hand, if one takes 120 marks as a minimum living wage then almost 60% of the refugees are in receipt of a sufficient income to enable them to live. 15.5% of the refugees are receiving under 60 marks per month, this figure is no indication of the number of persons who must be supported on this low income.

The real problem, however, arises in that earnings of under 120 marks per month are also received by 27% of the native population over 18, but this 27% of the native population includes many young persons who, in a normal society, would be receiving low incomes.

P.O.R.O. surveys have shown that whereas natives in the income groups below 120 marks must support with their income 1.95 persons, whereas refugees in the same income groups must support 2.2 persons. The sample on which these figures are based is fairly small and further surveys might slightly alter this estimate. About half of those persons described as refugees receive less than the average German's income or are members of a family group whose income is less than the average German income.

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This, however, is not the whole story. Refugees live mainly in country areas and under circumstances that rents are most certainly cheaper for them than for town dwellers and in many cases foodstuffs also. Furthermore, their requirements of fuel are likely to be less than for the population as a whole. It must not be forgotten, however, that poverty in the Zone is not restricted to East refugees, or in fact to any refugees and all that can be said is that when dealing with refugees as a group one finds proportionally more than one and one-third as many poverty-stricken people among this group as in the native population.

Income figures do not, however, tell the whole story. Refugees have, during their flight, lost many personal possession, for example, in a group of refugee and non-refugee mining apprentices it was found that the average number of shirts per native apprentice was over five, the number possessed by refugee mining apprentices averaged slightly over one. With suits, the figures were over two for the native and one for the refugee. In questioning university students it was found that the number of text-books possessed by the native students was over ten, the average of the refugees was less than one.

In the community to-day, the refugee therefore, has not only a lower income but greater need.

Where the refugee is housed in camps or emergency accommodation their position is often extremely bad and certainly worse than the housing conditions of the native. In a school in Bielefeld for example, eleven refugee families consisting of over 50 persons live together in one school room (including cooking, eating and sleeping). Many refugees in camps are grossly overcrowded by British standards. Where the refugee is living in requisitioned accommodation it is not usual that the resident family have given up the best rooms to them but on the other hand the refugee often has the same proportionate amount of space as the native. It is especially in housing that the Zonal Stats. definition of a refugee covers proportionally the fewest of those people suffering from bad housing, as bombed out people, and natives themselves are equally badly served with regard to housing.

The family mentioned previously as an example and dwelling in Vlotho have two small rooms between them. The family consists of mother, son (19), daughters (17 and 16). The impact of the refugee on native housing is the cause of much friction and often the position of the native is, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. An example is given: a bed-ridden man of 67 and his wife have one room and a kitchen. The daughter, a trained nurse who must remain at home, and her husband, have one small room, access to which is gained only through passing through the living room requisitioned for refugees. The hours kept by the refugees as a result of the refugee man's employment - he is a musician - are such that the young couple cannot enjoy normal marital life. As a result of this, the daughter is now in a severe neurotic state and is in hospital.

To sum up housing: A great many refugees are still in camps or emergency billets and their position is not comparable to any section of the native population as even the evacuees from the bombed British Zone cities are entirely removed from this type of accommodation. Some of the accommodation offered, however, to the native bombed out persons is very primitive. One case is known of a policeman with wife and three children living in a hut less than twelve feet square as a result of being bombed out.

When dealing with income, nothing has been said of normal potential earning capacity and it is probable, though no exact figures can be given,

that the refugee is more frequently employed in labour which does not make full demands upon his capacity than the native. In this connection, P.O.R.O. discovered that whereas over 90% of all natives asked whether they enjoyed their work and felt they were doing a worthwhile job said they did, compared with this only 35% of all refugees were of the same opinion.

The problem of mis-employment is not merely one of the refugee having to begin again and work his way up, but that the refugee by force of circumstance is geographically badly placed to carry out the work for which he has the skill and capacity. It is not unlikely, because of the methods used by the Germans when evacuating, that a larger proportion of highly trained persons became refugees than did persons of lower educational standards. In Schleswig-Holstein for example, there are proportionally far more university graduates in the refugee group than in the native group.

The refugees' ability to ensure that their children receive the educational advantages that they themselves had is much less for the population as a whole and P.O.R.O. has pointed out in the report on school children and on mining apprentices that unless facilities were made available for the refugees, refugee children of sufficient intelligence would not receive the benefits of higher education because of the financial position of their parents.

Another cause of the pauperisation of the refugee is the split family. A great many refugee men work in the industrial areas while their wives and children still reside in rural areas or even in camps. The man, therefore, must maintain himself and make an allowance to his family. A difficult procedure on a small income. There are not a few families who are split across the Zonal Boundaries and the change of currency makes it impossible for monetary allowances to be transmitted.

Much can be written on the psychologial attitude of refugees, but one thing must be stated at the outset and that is a great many of them are resigned to their financial lot. They have irrevocably lost so much that they are not buoyed up by false hopes that they shortly will acquire compensation for their losses. Their requirements have been reduced by circumstances; rent and fuel cost less than they would normally expect to pay and although this is a generalisation, P.O.R.O. has discovered that whereas over two-thirds of the refugees felt they could manage reasonably well on their income, only one-quarter of the native population said that they could.

The attitude of the German native population can be compared with the attitude of the English rural population to evacuees. Not a few refugee families, however, are quartered with friends of long standing or relatives. Other young refugee males have become part of native families, especially where the sons of the native families have been lost in the war, and especially in farming families. In these cases the refugee occasionally takes the native families' name.

The feeling of loss and rejection that the refugee suffers adds to their already great German predeliction for instability and neurosis. P.O.R.O. has no figures on the prevalence of conversion hysteria among refugees, but from observation and knowledge of local hospitals, these most certainly exist to a proportionally greater degree than among the native population.

The dislike of the native population for the refugees is shown in

constant pin-pricking activities and great ingenuity is shown by some Germans, with their National ability for kicking the under-dog, to devise unpleasantnesses. Oldenburg, for example, had particular difficulty because some of its worthy citizens refused to let refugees use their lavatories, and the Oberburgermeister was not a little concerned by the potential typhus danger which might result to the indiscriminate hurt of righteous burgher and worthless refugee.

A great many of the native population are salving their consciences with regard to their responsibility towards refugees by maintaining that it is the fault of the Allies by agreeing at Potsdam to the evacuation by Germans of territories East of the Oder Neisse line. Adenauer told P.O.R.O. yesterday, for example, that the evacuation from the East of the Oder Neisse line was a well thought out plan by Stalin to encompass the downfall of the German race and, in their folly the other Allies did not see this. In other words, the animosities between refugees and native, while preventing the integration of the refugees in the existing community, are not strong enough to cause open breaches of the peace or deadly hatred, so long as the Allies are still in Germany and can be used mutually by both native and refugee as the cause and author of their present plight. It is obvious that the native suffers considerably in his comfort and general well-being by the presence of refugees. He resents their presence and shows it as often as he can.

Housing conditions, food situation, shortage of consumer goods, and not least, the fact that a large number of refugees must be supported from public funds gives the German, with his parochial outlook, good cause to dislike the refugee and to resent any moves which are made to better their conditions.

Rejected by the community in which they live, the refugee tends more and more to coagulate into small refugee groups. These groups at the moment heighten the nostalgia of the participants and lead to deep emotionalism under which is expressed the urge to recover their lost home land, by the sword if necessary. In few cases has emotionalism led to action, but the hysteria of the refugee meetings addressed by Pastor Knees show the type of inflammable material which self-seeking politicians or fanatics have to deal, and that although the majority of the refugees are comparatively resigned to their fate they can be easily and dangerously moved by "little Fuhrers" seeking to make cheap political capital.

P.O.R.O. reports in which refugee problems are mentioned are given in Appendix "A".

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APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF P.O.R.O. REPORTS

No. of Report		Title	Remarks
262	Special:	"German Attitude to an Equalisation of Burdens"	para. 2: Schleswig-Holstein with great proportion of refugees, more than other regions, considers "Lastenausgleich" unnecessary. Refugees considered to benefit in the first place (50%).
259	Special:	"Radio Listenership in British Occupied Germany"	para 1: "Radio Audiencee". Shortage of wireless-sets among refugees. (12 out of 20 have no sets).
257	Special:	"Die Brucke" Information Centres"	para 1.5): Refugee-visitors out of proportion to their numbers in population. "Brucke" serves as place where refugees can meet; this trend not confined to areas with large refugee-population; overcrowding and bad housing conditions are a major reason for this.
237	Special:	"Currency Reform" (3)	Table III: Natives in Niedersachsen and Holstein think Currency Reform should have waited for Four-Power agreement in the hope that refugees might have regained part of their fortune and ceased to be a burden on Land finances. Schleswig-Holstein's refugees contribute largely to Land opinion that Currency Reform will not be successful.
233	Special:	"Germans Greatest Cares and Difficulties (July 1948)"	Schleswig-Holstein with large number of refugees mentions food less than other areas, but there is a higher percentage mentioning housing and separated families. Niedersachsen also put more emphasis on separated families but less on housing than other Regions.

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No. of Report		Title		Remarks
225	Special:	"Germans and the Establishment of a West-German Government"	page 5:	Majority in the Zone favour special representation of refugees in a West-German Assembly. Refugees themselves are more in favour. But few refugees wish to integrate themselves with a West German Society; most wish to return to their own homes and fear that West German Government makes this possibility remote or takes little account of their demands. Schleswig and Holstein showed comparatively largest proportion of natives who were against special representation for refugees.
220	Special:	"German Expectations of a Major War"		High proportion of those in Niedersachsen and Schleswig who expect war before the end of 1949 may be due to large numbers of refugees who are more susceptible to war-rumours and see in war only hope of returning to their native districts.
214	Special:	"Native and Refugee Populations"		Figures suggest a moderate influx of refugees since October 1946 Census and a tendency by refugee-population to spread westward within the Zone.
207	Special:	"Germans Greatest Cares and Difficulties (April 1948)"		Schleswig-Holstein with large refugee population mentioned as first choices housing and household difficulties; second choice "clothing".
199	Special:	"Compensation for Refugees"		Only 16% against compensation for refugees (24% in Hamburg); Refugee-areas naturally show highest proportion in favour of re-distribution of wealth.
197	Special:	"German Expectations of a Major War"		Schleswig-Holstein's large and anti-Russian populatior of refugees tends to be more pessimistic since they regard war as only hope of returning East.
187	Special:	"Should Six Years at Primary School be Compulsory?"		Schleswig and Niedersachsen with large refugee populations are most against the reform.

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No. of Report		Title	Remarks
182	Special:	"Germans and News Sources"	Relatively high vote for non-party newsmedia in Schleswig and Niedersachsen suggests that refugees are not absorbed and tend to feel that no party represents them.
172	Special:	"Attitude in Schleswig-Holstein to Employment (December 1947)"	Large percentage of those who are not working at their own job (48%) accounted for by great proportion of refugees. Dissatisfaction with present job greatest among refugees. They also consider their present employment as less important for general good than the natives theirs.
162	Special:	"Refugee Opinion on the Attitudes of Natives of Niedersachsen towards Refugees"	Condemnation of both local inhabitants and local officials in their attitudes towards refugees, (broken down by R.B's). Majority think local authorities should be represented on refugee-organisations.
154	Special:	"Notes on the Proposed Educational Reform in the British Zone"	Number of refugee-children attending secondary-schools lower than their proportion in the population as a whole, i.e. refugees, because of their financial position unable to attend fee-paying schools. Currency-reform would sharpen this tendency.
133	Special:	"Views of Niedersachen town-residents on relations with Refugees"	Majority believe refugees should be treated just as well as normal residents, but would give them priority in any future emigration scheme.
124	Special:	"Some German Views on National Socialism"	(Views on National Socialism and attitude to Refugees). Eastern refugees less likely than natives to condemn National Socialism as "bad".

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Appendix C to
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TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Public Welfare Assistance and Refugees in the British Zone

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. In general the following conclusions apply only to Schleswig-Holstein, Niedersachsen and Nordrhein-Westfalen. In Hansestadt Hamburg, owing to the strict regulations governing admittance of refugees, there are relatively few refugees receiving assistance and the statistics for this city are abnormal.

a. In the British Zone as a whole 18% of the population are refugees; in Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen the percentages are 38 and 30 respectively.

b. The proportion of refugees receiving regular assistance averages uniformly 15% in each of the three Länder. This does not suggest therefore that the relatively large number of refugees in Schleswig-Holstein has resulted in proportionately greater economic hardship for them. A detailed examination of Nordrhein-Westfalen shows that the proportion of refugees receiving assistance in any individual Kreis rises to a maximum of 25%. In contrast, on the average only about 5% of the "native" population are receiving relief.

c. Of those receiving assistance, 40% are refugees. The proportion is as high as 60% in Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen, and is 20% in Nordrhein-Westfalen. The average amount of assistance paid per head is the same for the refugees as for the "native" population.

d. Total Welfare costs amount to 7.5 DM per quarter per head of the population in Schleswig-Holstein, and are 5.6 and 5.2 in Niedersachsen and Nordrhein-Westfalen respectively.

e. Amongst those drawing assistance, the number of dependents amongst refugees does not differ from that amongst "native" Germans, suggesting that the family composition of this non-economic group is uniform.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Source of Information

2. There are two sources of information used:

(i) Tables of statistics of public welfare assistance in Monthly Statistical Bulletin for November 1948 pages 156 and 157;

(ii) A special table showing information by Kreis for Nordrhein-Westfalen.

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Proportions of Persons drawing assistance

3. The following table relates to the position at 30th September 1948.

Table I: Proportion of Persons (including dependents) drawing Regular Assistance

Land	Refugees as % of total popln.	Refugees			Persons other than Refugees			Total: All Pers		
		Total Number	No.recg- regular assis- tance	% recg. reg- ular assis- tance	Total Number	No.recg. regular assis- tance	% recg. reg- ular assis- tance	Total Number	No.recg. regular assis- tance	% rece regu assi tanc
(1)	(2) %	(3) Thous.	(4) Thous.	(5) %	(6) Thous.	(7) Thous.	(8) %	(9) Thous.	(10) Thous.	(11 %
Schleswig- Holstein	38.1	1,034.4	160.3	15.5	1,677.9	111.2	6.6	2,712.3	271.5	10.
Hansestadt Hamburg	8.4	125.7	1.7	1.4	1,377.2	50.5	3.7	1,502.9	52.2	3.
Nieder- sachsen	29.9	2,017,2	303.0	15.0	4,727.8	193.9	4.1	6,745.0	496.9	7.
Nordrhein- Westfalen	8.8	1,111.4	163.1	14.7	11,497.2	581.2	5.1	12,608.6	744.3	5.
Total British Zone	18.2	4,288.7	628.1	14.7	19,280.1	936.8	4.9	23,568.8	1,564.9	6.

(a) Excluding Foreigners in Camps

4. The above table shows that, apart from Hamburg, the proportion of refugees receiving assistance is remarkably constant at 15% compared with approximately 5% amongst the "native" population. An analysis by individual Kreise has been made for Nordrhein-Westfalen only. Here, out of a total of 95 Kreise, there were 13 where more than 20% of the refugees were receiving assistance, the highest percentage being 24.6.

Hamburg shows a situation quite different from the rest of the Zone. It is suggested that this is due to the strict qualifications required for the admission of refugees for residence. This includes, it is understood, proof that work had been found.

Refugees constitute 18% of the total population, but of those receiving assistance 40% are refugees.

The Cost of Assistance

5. The analysis above shows only the number of persons benefiting from regular assistance. The number receiving casual assistance is not known, but the cost of casual assistance (included in the final columns of the table

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below) is only about one-tenth that of regular assistance. The following table shows the proportion of the total cost of assistance which is absorbed by refugees, together for comparison with the corresponding proportion based on numbers of persons.

Table II: Total Costs of Assistance

Land	No. of Persons 30th September 1948			Cost of Regular Assistance 3rd Quarter 1948			Total Welfare Cost 3rd Quarter 1948		
	Total No.recg. regular assis-tance	Refu-gees recg. regular assis-tance	Refu-gees as % of total	Total Cost	Cost to Refugees	Refugee Cost as % of Total	Total Cost	Cost to Refugees	Refug cost % of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Thous.	Thous.	%	DM 000	DM 000	%	DM 000	DM 000	%
S.Holstein	271.5	160.3	59.0	18,024	10,794	59.9	20,450	11,891	58.2
H.Hamburg	52.2	1.7	3.3	3,896	102	2.6	4,564	104	2.3
N'sachsen	496.9	303.0	61.0	34,682	20,668	59.6	37,440	22,030	58.8
N.Westfalen	744.3	163.1	21.9	60,952	13,090	21.5	64,986	14,512	22.3
TOTAL British Zone	1564.9	628.1	40.1	117,554	44,654	38.0	127,440	48,537	38.1

(a) Regular Assistance plus Casual Assistance

6. The following table shows purely for comparative purposes, the approximate average per head costs of assistance. The averages are not correct since they are obtained by dividing costs during the third quarter by the number of persons at the end of the quarter, instead of the average number of persons during the quarter.

Table III: Approximate Average Costs per head

	Welfare Costs in 3rd quarter of 1948 per head of total population		Average amount of regular assistar paid per quarter per head of the recipients (c)	
	Total Welfare costs (a)	Welfare costs of Refugees only (b)	Average paid per head to all persons (d)	Average paid pe head to refugee
(1)	(2) DM	(3) DM	(4) DM	(5) DM
Schleswig-Holstein	7.5	4.4	66	67
Hansestadt Hamburg	3.0	.1	75	60
Niedersachsen	5.6	3.3	70	68
Nordrhein-Westfalen	5.2	1.2	82	80
British Zone	5.4	2.1	75	71

(a) Found by dividing Col. (8) of Table II by Col. (9) of Table I
(b) Found by dividing Col. (9) of Table II by Col. (9) of Table I
(c) This is largely fictitious since it assumes that the same individuals receive assistance throughout the quarter.
(d) Found by dividing Col. (5) of Table II by Col. (10) of Table I
(e) Found by dividing Col. (6) of Table II by Col. (4) of Table I

7. The above table shows

(i) refugee welfare is costing about 17 DM per annum per head of the population in Schleswig-Holstein, 13 DM in Niedersachsen, and 5 DM in Nordrhein-Westfalen, and only 0.4 DM in Hamburg.

(ii) over the Zone as a whole the cost is 8 DM per annum per head of population, compared with a cost of 13 DM for persons other than refugees.

(iii) the actual assistance payments made to refugees are on the same scale as to the rest of persons assisted.

Types of Persons receiving Assistance

8. The following table analyses the types of persons who are receiving regular assistance. Similar figures are not available for those receiving casual assistance.

Table IV: Types of persons receiving regular assistance

Type of Case	No. of cases assisted at 30.9.48	No. of Persons Assisted including dependents	No. of persons assisted per case	Cost of regular assis-tance in 3rd quarter 1948	Average Cost per quarter per case	Aver cost quar per assi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) DM 000	(6)	
Refugees	296,791	628,130	2.1	44,654	151	71
Immigrants	12,853	26,774	2.1	2,020	157	76
Evacuees	39,788	84,642	2.1	6,432	162	76
War-disabled persons (services and civilians)	95,398	208,752	2.2	13,425	141	65
Families of missing persons	106,735	271,585	2.5	24,186	227	89
Ex-inmates of concentration camps etc.	7,321	14,238	1.9	1,887	258	133
Recipients of social insurance pension	68,590	109,643	1.6	6,675	97	61
Foster-children	9,818	9,861	1.0	681	69	69
Other persons (a)	112,481	211,321	1.9	17,594	156	88
Total	749,775	1,564,946	2.1	117,554	157	75

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(a) Including

(i) Persons drawing small pensions
(ii) Other recipients of general welfare benefits and
(iii) Recipients of minor welfare benefits.

9. The most important indication of the above table is that the number of persons assisted per case amongst refugees is about the same as amongst all persons assisted, suggesting that the family composition of assisted refugees is no different on the average from that of other persons assisted.

8th February 1949

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64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
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TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached papers:

Comments of the United States Economics Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem, dated 26 Jan 1949 (Appendix A)

Comments of the United States Economics Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem, dated 29 Jan 1949 (Appendix B)

Comments of the United States Manpower Division on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem (Appendix C)

are submitted by the United States Member for the consideration of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees at its third meeting.

EDWARD W. LAWRENCE
Recorder

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Appendix A to
TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Economics Adviser on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1

1. Reference is made to minutes of the first meeting of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees and to paper TWPR/M(49)1. I have two comments on the coordinated statements of the Military Government officers concerned.

2. Statement 2 should be modified to indicate that the unfavorable prospect for large-scale assimilation of the refugee population is due primarily to lack of housing and accommodations in areas where the population could be advantageously employed. I do not agree that opportunities of employment will be lacking.

3. As regards Statement 4-c, it would appear that there exists some misapprehension regarding the future development of industry in Western Germany. The statement indicates that the "expansion of planned level of industry" is something which depends upon governmental decisions and that if a favorable decision is given, a solution to the refugee problem may be found. This is of course not the case. In planning for the revival of the German economy, the most optimistic assumptions possible have been made, and except in the field of limited and prohibited industries, there is no ceiling on the expansion of German industrial production. It is not felt it can be alleged at the present time that German recovery is being hampered to an important degree by the restrictions on limited and prohibited industries, and this Office cannot agree that it is appropriate to forecast now that Germany cannot attain, without a relaxation of the regulations regarding restricted industries, an adequate standard of living for all its population, including refugees.

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TRIPARTITE WORKING GROUP ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Economics Adviser on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1

1. As requested in IRS to this office dated 25 January and as contemplated in the minutes of the 17 January meeting of the above-named Working Party, the views of this office on the Committee's report follow.

2. In accordance with General Clay's position as stated in his letter to General Robertson of 4 December 1948, the function of the Tripartite Working Party is merely to prepare recommendations for later submission to and action by the Germans themselves. It is believed, however, that these recommendations should be quite explicit and definite and that the Working Party should arrive at its final conclusions as quickly as possible, as the problem is a serious and pressing one.

3. It is believed the Working Party should not concern itself with such matters as revision of the Eastern frontiers of Germany but should confine its work and suggested solution to matters and the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the three Military Governors. Although expressions of opinion on matters involving high policy, such as those contained in the "Coordinated Statements" on the conference of 3 December 1948, have served a useful purpose in pointing out the basic difficulties underlying the refugee problem, they should in general be avoided in any recommendations to be passed to the Central Government.

4. Regarding the matter of emigration, any such move on a large scale should include, together with the able-bodied men, a proportionate number of dependents, etc., since emigration merely of the best and most useful manpower elements would make the situation worse than it is now. Such an understanding might well be embodied in the Working Party's recommendations.

5. All suggestions of the Working Party should be based on two types of coordinated statistics:

a. detailed data on the composition of the refugee population (age, sex, training, location and physical fitness); and

b. information on the opportunities for employment, housing, etc., in the various Länder and their subdivisions, including data on the present number of inhabitants compared to prewar.

It is understood that the data referred to under a. are now being assembled via the Bipartite Statistical Office, as stated in the minutes of the Minutes of 17 January 1949. This action, therefore, should be augmented at once with a corresponding compilation of the data referred to under b.

6. The receptive attitude of the French authorities and of the French Military Governor on the matter of receiving substantial numbers of refugees in the French Zone is very much appreciated. It is hoped that, with the rapid approach of spring, definite proposals on the part of our French associates in this problem will be forthcoming soon since in terms of population statistics, it is their Zone that offers the greatest possibilities.

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20 D (4)

8 February 1949

Appendix B to
TWPR/P(49)6

However, if greater progress can be achieved in solving the acute housing problem in the highly industrialized Ruhr and Rhine-Westphalia areas of the British Zone, these areas should help in the solution since they seem to offer best immediate employment opportunities, besides being less refugee-crowded. An influx of able-bodied workers and their families to these areas, perhaps from Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria, might create a measure of labor competition there, which apparently is non-existent now, and thus help to overcome reported resistance against Sunday work, etc.

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20 D (5)

8 February 1949

Appendix C to
TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Manpower Division on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1)

1. We believe there is at present little use discussing the possibility of redistributing the population of Western Germany over the whole of Germany, including the Soviet Zone of Occupation and the territory currently under Polish administration. We further believe that there is little prospect in the foreseeable future of extensive emigration of the German population. Therefore, any undertaking designed to relieve the overcrowding with refugees in certain areas should be approached from the point of redistributing the present population of Western Germany within that area. To accomplish this, it seems to be necessary:

a. to secure information, including age and sex distribution and occupational skill, of all refugees who are not considered as having permanently settled in the communities or areas in which they are presently located;

b. to determine the employment possibilities throughout Western Germany.

2. In order to determine the employment possibilities, consideration should be given to the creation of new sources of employment, both agricultural and industrial, taking into consideration:

a. desirable distribution of population throughout Western Germany;

b. availability of housing or possibility of providing housing;

c. development or expansion of industries which will make a maximum contribution to the raising of general economic standards and the development of a peaceful economy; and

d. making maximum use of local resources, skills, and environmental factors.

3. The appropriate next step for the Working Party would be the collection of the necessary factual information.

4. With regard to emigration, if possibilities should develop, we wish to point out that plans must provide protection against draining the population of the physically and occupationally best qualified. Such selective emigration would do more harm than no emigration at all.

5. Representatives of the Economics Adviser's Office have indicated concurrence in the approach outlined in these comments.

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INFORMAL CONFERENCE
at
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER'S HOUSE
on
REFUGEE PROBLEM
12, 13, FEBRUARY 1949

The following were present:

Dr. Lilje	Bishop of Hannover
Pastor Trennert	(who represents the Bishop of Paderborn on all refugee matters. R.C. Himself a refugee from Silesia)
Dr. Jähnicke	Minister for Refugees in Bavaria (before the war a Regierungs-Präsident in Silesia)
Dr. Rye	(in the office of Pastor Albertz, Minister for Refugees in Niedersachsen, who was prevented from coming himself by illness)
Dr. Wandersleb	(Head of the Chancery, Land Nord Rhein/Westfalen)
Frau Bähnisch	Regierungs-Präsident, Hannover
Frau Kleve	German Red Cross
Frau Kipp-Kaule	Textile Workers' Trade Union Bielefeld
Frau Milchsach	(until recently Bürgermeister of Wittlaer, near Düsseldorf. She has done much work for refugees in the Düsseldoff area)
Sir Arthur Salter, M.P.	
Mr. Garran	
Mr. Birley	
Brigadier Hume	

(Captain ~~Horace~~ Harold Smith, Secretary of the Refugees ~~Assistance~~ Defence Committee, who was brought by Sir Arthur Salter, and Professor Jähnicke, son of Dr. Jähnicke, attended, but did not take part in the discussion. Mr. Creighton was Chairman - I have made it a rule at these meetings to have a German speaking Chairman, who is not a member of the Control Commission).

I make no attempt to give a full record of the meeting, but give the main points which came out in the discussion. Occasional points to which I refer were made to me in private conversations, not in the Main discussions.

20E(2)

1. Pastor Trennert insisted that we should recognise the fact that very many of the Refugees had a strong urge to return to their homes. Dr. Jähnicke did not express himself as forcibly, nor as honestly, on the point. But he came armed with numerous pamphlets, arguing that Silesia is German territory and his point of view on the matter is quite clear. He said that the only permanent solution was the return to their original homes of all the refugees, except the Sudetens. The others present, however, took a very reasonable line. They said they appreciated that the Eastern territories could only be recovered if there was a war, which would be more disastrous for Germany than for any other country, and agreed that it was essential to treat the problem as one that had come to stay. Dr. Jähnicke insisted that the problem was far too large for Germany to deal with it and that it should be taken over by the powers occupying Germany, who were responsible for it having arisen. This view received no support from any others attending the meeting. Frau Milchsach said that from her own personal experience there was a marked difference between the attitude of those who had been forcibly moved from their homes and of those who had moved voluntarily, even if they had moved owing to fear of persecution. For this reason some of those who had come over earliest were proving to be the least "absorbable".

2. There were the usual arguments over statistics. Dr. Jähnicke averred that the number of Refugees in the Western Zones was 11,000,000 Sir Arthur Salter urged them strongly not to waste time over statistics. It was obvious that the problem was an enormous one. If one took building, which was in many ways the crux of the problem, they would find it so difficult to provide enough houses that they could quite safely get ahead with their plans without worrying whether there would be enough people to fill them. This may seem an obvious comment, but it came in usefully, and prevented them from spending their whole time arguing about numbers. There was a good deal of discussion about finance and it was continually stated, especially by Dr. Jähnicke, that there was not enough money to enable the problem to be tackled. Dr. Jähnicke referred to proposals for a special tax for building in Bavaria. Several members held that if people were allowed to carry out building from their private resources on the understanding that they would, as a result, have fewer refugees billetted on them, a very large number would find the resources all right, which seemed a significant admission.

3. At one point, Sir Arthur Salter gave some account of his experiences in settling Greek refugees from Asia Minor in Macedonia and he said that the situation was in no way comparable to that in Germany to-day, as in Greece they had a largely unoccupied district in the Macedonian plain on which to settle the refugees. Frau Milchsach's immediate comment, that they had one also in Germany, namely the French Zone, expressed pretty well the general feeling of the meeting.

4. There was general agreement that the problem could only be dealt with satisfactorily by the Federal Government and that it was useless to hope that the Länder could deal with it individually.

5. The discussion on the chances of absorbing the refugees into Industry was inadequate, largely because I had not succeeded in getting any industrial representatives. But Frau Kipp-Kaule stressed the need for improved arrangements for determining which among the refugees were already trained for particular industries. She gave instances from her own experience of the failure to fill vacancies

20 E(3)

in industry from the refugee population, particularly women, simply owing to the lack of necessary information of this kind. (In my own view this is a matter which would well repay further study).

6. On emigration, it was interesting to note that Dr. Jähnicke and Pastor Trennert though stressing the necessity of the return of the refugees to the lost territories, were anxious for wide opportunities for emigration. There was a general realisation, however, that the opportunities were likely to be very small. Frau Bähnisch was definitely opposed to it as a solution on the grounds that other countries would not want those who could not work, while Germany could not afford to lose the able-bodied men among the refugees.

7. There was general agreement that housing was the essential problem, both as a short term solution, to ease the immediate difficulties created by the presence of so large a discontented population, and as a long-term one to make the absorption of the refugees into the German Economy possible. Frau Bähnisch had spent some of her time in England as a guest of the Hansard Society, (characteristically, as all who know her will realise) in making exhaustive inquiries about pre-fabricated houses. She said that she had come to the conclusion that they were little, if any, cheaper than ordinary houses, but much quicker to construct. There was general agreement that progress would be impossible unless there was strict control of building materials.

8. The British members of the Conference took every opportunity to point out to the Germans that this was their problem and that they must help themselves before they could hope to receive help from any others. Sir Arthur Salter spoke on this subject to great effect. He pointed out that the rest of the world had not forgotten the way in which Germany had used the Dawes Ivan money. He said that he did not think that it would be any use Germany asking the U.S. for additional money for this problem. The only way would be to approach O.E.E.C. And the Germans could not reasonably hope for a sympathetic hearing from O.E.E.C. unless they could prove that they were doing the maximum themselves.

9. There was considerable discussion about Refugee Cultural organisations. These were strongly supported by Pastor Trennert, Dr. Jähnicke, who said a great deal about them in Bavaria, and by Dr. Rye, who represented the views of Pastor Albertz. They were critised by Frau Bähnisch. She said that it was essential to get the refugees into ordinary political activities as members of the ordinary political parties. She said that in her RB considerable progress had been made in getting them on to the Gemeinderäte and Kreistage, and that she thought that in a year or two they would be found in the Landtag. (Frau Bähnisch told me privately that it was impossible for her to speak on this subject with the vehemence she would have liked in the presence of Dr. Rye). The British members stressed the extreme unwisdom of the political parties competing with one another to secure the support of the refugees. Pastor Trennert, who spoke more sense as the meeting went on, said at the end that he believed that if the economic situation improved so that the refugees had full economic security most of them, in fact, would settle down all right in Western Germany.

R. BIRLEY
Educational Adviser

20 E(4)

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20F(1)

16 February 1949

T.PR/M(49)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

MINUTES

of the

THIRD MEETING

held at Lancaster House, Berlin, Germany
at 1030 hours, 10 February 1949

Members:

Dr. MEILLON, Chairman (French)
Mr. LOGAN-GRAY (British)
Mr. KELLY (U.S.)

Also present:

French

Mr. KLEIN
Mr. VIEL
Mr. DE TESTA

British

Mr. DEANE
Mr. LUXTON
Miss LACEY
Mr Wagstaffe

United States

Mr. BENTON
Mr. SHAFER
Mr. LAWRENCE (Recorder)
Miss FARRELL

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16 February 1949 TWPR/M(49)3

14. CONFIRMATION AND SIGNATURE OF THE MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES (TWPR/M(49)2

THE MEETING

(1) agreed: to approve and sign the minutes of the second meeting (TWPR/M(49)2) as submitted.

15. CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND U. S. MANPOWER AND ECONOMICS ADVISERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE "DRAFT COORDINATED STATEMENTS OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OFFICERS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS RELATING TO REFUGEE POPULATION IN WESTERN GERMANY" (TWPR/P(49)1

The U.S. member submitted the comments of the U.S. Economics and Manpower Advisers (TWPR/P(49)6). As the comments of the French Economics and Manpower Advisers were not yet available

THE MEETING

(2) agreed: (a) to take note of TWPR/P(49)6);

(b) to defer discussion of this matter until the following meeting.

16. DISCUSSION OF A PLAN OF STUDY AND FUTURE ACTION BY THE WORKING PARTY

The British member stated that some of the statistics requested from the Bipartite Statistical Office were now available although the recorder was not yet in receipt of the official reply from that agency. The French member stated that the statistics from the French Zone were not yet available and pointed out that it would be necessary for the Working Party to reach agreement on the methods of compiling statistics and upon the definition used in each zone before the figures from the three zones could be utilized. After discussion

THE MEETING

(3) agreed: (a) to establish a sub-committee to consider the statistical data submitted by the Bipartite Statistical Office together with that which would be forthcoming from the French authorities;

(b) that the statistical sub-committee would meet on 17 February 1949 in Wiesbaden at the offices of the Bipartite Statistical Office;

(c) that the sub-committee after studying the available statistics would prepare a report for submission to the Working Party at its next meeting answering the questions outlined in para 4 of TWPR/M(49)1.

The British member submitted the following three papers for the

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consideration of the members of the Working Party:

a. Extract from the League of Red Cross Societies Information Service to National Red Cross Societies No 213 of 15th Jan 49 (TWPR/P(49)8, Appendix "A")

b. Report of the British Public Opinion Research Office on the Subject of Refugees (TWPR/P(49)8, Appendix "B")

c. Public Welfare Assistance and Refugees in the British Zone (TWPR/P(49)8, Appendix "C")

THE MEETING

(4) agreed: to take note of the papers submitted by the British member.

The British member commented on the recent discussions between the British and U.S. Military Governors with the German Ministerpresidents at which time the refugee problem was discussed. After discussion,

THE MEETING

(5) agreed: that each element could discuss the work of the Tripartite Working Party with the German authorities in their respective zones if they so desire.

17. REPORT OF THE FRENCH MEMBER WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF REFUGEES INTO THE FRENCH ZONE

The French member stated that he was not prepared to make a statement on the conditions for acceptance of refugees into the French Zone. He added that he preferred to postpone this until the sub-committee has studied the statistics and until the other aspects of the problem have been considered.

18. TRANSFER OF REFUGEES FROM LAND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (TWPR/P(49)2

THE MEETING

(6) agreed: to approve the draft reply to the duty secretary of the Bipartite Board (TWPR/P(49)7)

19. OTHER BUSINESS

After discussing the question of emigration of large numbers of refugees from Germany

THE MEETING

(7) agreed: (a) that the statistical sub-committee should obtain German emigration figures for the ten years preceding the war. These figures should be broken down by country of destination and by occupation zone if possible;

from 1921

(b) to instruct the secretary to obtain, from the Combined Travel Board, statistics as to the number of Germans who emigrated from each of the three Western Zones of Germany in 1948 by country of destination.

20. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was scheduled for 1000 hours, 4 March 1949 at the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), Berlin, Germany.

19A(1)

At Bipartite Statistical Office

Frankfurt

Mr. Karl Shafer
Monsieur de Portzamparc

The enclosed paper ~~are~~ is merely in skeleton. Many figures need to be filled in and various sections have not yet been written. In a number of cases the comment on the tables has yet to be written. It is hoped that by Wednesday many of the missing figures will have been inserted and much of the comment written.

The following shows roughly the further information which I hope to include in the paper:

Foreigners — 1) An analysis by Zones of the population into (a) Native Germans (b) Refugees (c) Foreigners in camps (d) Foreigners out of camps. The U.S. think that this can be done for the Census Date and for a current date. In the British Zone I think it can be attempted for the Census Date only. Will the French please see what they have available. (I Think this is useful because the Tripartite Committee has shown a desire to know the number of foreigners in Western Germany).

Not done.

Popl'n Growth — 2) I have a note for insertion on the Growth of population in the Zones from 1925 - 1946. This shows that in the period 1925 - 1939 both the Bizone and the French Zone increased by 9 % (the Saar by 10 %). These figures also give some information for frontier areas.

New Entrants — 3) The section showing the development of population needs expanding in order to assess the present rate of entry - certain additional information may be available for the British Zone. The development of the number of refugees between 1946 and the present date should be added. The number of refugees received recently in each Zone as a result of the transfer from Denmark would be useful data.

Age — 4) The section on the age structure has yet to be written. This can be based, I think, only on census data which is mostly available here. I do not think further figures need be supplied by the French.

Housing — 5) Dr. Mueller of STAVEWI has promised to produce what statistics can be considered comparable to show relative housing density in the various Laender. We have also a number of helpful notes from the French.

Family Status — 6) The French have handed in some statistics which have not yet been examined. Otherwise there is little information available - unless some can be obtained from the Nordrhein Westfalen census (see below).

Employment — 7) A further section is to be added to that already written to show for the three American Laender the occupations of the unemployed.

Public Assistance — 8) Information is available I think only for the British Zone. A separate paper on this subject has already been written and the main findings will be incorporated.

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Education 9) Certain British Zone data can be produced on the proportion of refugee children in different types of schools.

Civil Service 10) Certain British Zone data are available on the share of the refugee in public administration.

Professions 11) Certain information is available for Hesse on the share of the refugee in the medical and judical professions.

Elections 12) Certain British Zone data are available on the proportion of refugees elected to local councils.

NRW 13) Nordrhein Westfalen carried out a refugee census in 1947 which has not yet been fully examined but this should provide further or fresh data on (a) family status (b) former residence (c) housing (d) household needs (e) status of occupation (whether self-employed, employee, Beamte, Angestellte, Arbeiter, etc) (f) extent to which following own profession etc.

Other odd items of information may come to light in a further examination of papers, but the above should virtually complete the report on available data. The French may, however, like to state their views on shortage of labour within their Zone.

I suggest that we could meet as arranged on Wednesday and Thursday to consider the report so far prepared. It may not be possible to finalise the report in that time, but this is hard to judge. The report is too lengthy to form the main document. I suggest that we compile on the basis of the statistics a short summary which aims at setting out:-

I) The number of refugees and their distribution,

II) an assessment of the extent to which the refugee is worse of economically and socially than the "native" German,

III) number of refugees which need to be considered in any scheme of distribution.

The report may have to be sent to Berlin as an interim report t owing to the short time we have had available for writing it - since it is probable that members will wish to have a final draft for consideration before agreement and it will be quite impossible to have the final draft typed for Thursday night - probably not until the time of the Berlin meeting (on 4th March). The Main Working Party could then consider the draft at their meeting (which I shall attend and I hope Mr. Shafer and M. de Portzamparc will also) and will consider whether the report meets their needs and what further work they would like the statisticians to undertake.

G.A. Deane

21-2-49

18 A

BIPARTITE CONTROL OFFICE
Bipartite Statistical Office
APO 757 487 HQ, CCG(BE)
Frankfurt

Ref: BICO/STATS/34/1 14th February, 1949.

TO : The Recorder,
Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees,
Office of the Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
Civil Administration Division,
APO 742, Berlin.

SUBJECT : First Report of the Statistical Office for the Combined Economic Area Regarding Refugees Statistics.

Further to our BICO/STATS/34/1 dated 8 Feb 1949, we now enclose translation - in duplicate - of covering letter submitted to you with our above-quoted communication.

Encls.

(E. H. SLADE)
Chief

MG/gf

Copy to Mr. Deane, MINDEN

Tel: Frankfurt 8367

MR. DEANE.

15 FEB 1949

2072

18B(1)

Statistical Office
for the
Combined Economic Area
The Director
Dptm. I - Dr.Mü./Ra.

Wiesbaden-Biebrich
3 February 1949

Translation:- Lo/Ko.

TO:- Bipartite Statistical Office
Frankfurt/Main

SUBJECT:- Statistical Records on the Problem on the Refugee Population for Tripartite Working Party

REFERENCE:- ZS 2072 - Meeting of 21 January 1949

I. The Statistical Office for the Combined Economic Area is concerned with the refugee statistics only since December 1948. From this date onwards it could be started to assemble statistical records on the problem of the refugee population. As to the coordination of the refugee statistics prior to this date, however, the Statistical Office was without any influence.

The statistical information demanded for the work of the Tripartite Working Party had to be taken from the material so far available at the Statistical Land Offices or Refugee Administrations respectively. As most of these informations have been received by this Office during the last few days only, a more detailed breakdown of the tables had to be renounced in order to ensure the compliance with the due date for submission.

II. The Definition "Refugee".

Reference is made to the fact that the definition "refugee" as applied in the Lander of the US Zone covers only the "Ausgewiesenen" (persons who left compulsorily) and the "Vertriebenen" (persons who left voluntarily), i.e. the persons formerly living in foreign countries and in the former Reich territory east of Oder/Neisse, whereas the Lander of the UK Zone additionally include the former inhabitants of the Soviet Zone and Berlin. This discrimination had to be considered carefully when making out the enclosed

tables, because an adjustment to a uniform definition was not possible in each case. Some of the tables could therefore be established for the Lander of the British Zone only and some only for the Lander of the American Zone. But it has been stated, in each case, which of the definitions was applied. In order to avoid any errors the definition "refugee" has, as far as possible, been replaced in the headings of the Bizonal tables by the definitions such as

a) "Ausgewiesene and Vertriebene"
b) former inhabitants of the Russian Zone and Berlin

Ad a:-

The wording of the definition is not equal in all Lander. The "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" are, in general, considered as persons of German nationality or German descent whose permanent residence - on 1 January 1945 (or before they were expelled or fled respectively) - was outside the frontiers of the German Reich as on 1 March 1938 or in the German Provinces east of Oder/Neisse (territorial conditions of 1937) and who fled or were expelled from there without being able to return, and are now permanently (not temporarily) residing in a Land of the western Zones; in addition to this discharged prisoners of war are covered whose permanent residence was in the a/m territories until they were called in to the forces, who are not able to return there and are now permanently residing in a Land of the western Zones. Children of these persons born during the flight or afterwards are included as well.

Ad b:-

An exact statistical enumeration of the former inhabitants of the Russian Zone or Berlin has not uniformly been undertaken in all Lander. Covered are those former inhabitants of the Russian Zone and Berlin, who had their homes there and who have come into the western Zones for reasons directly or indirectly connected with the war or the course of the war (evacuation, flight from the theatre of the military operations or from the Occupation Army). Those persons, however, who have fled from the Soviet Occupation

1 B(2)

Troups in order to save their personal freedom and have been accepted by the western Zones are not statistically presented in all Lander. But persons that are now invading the western Zones from the Soviet Zone and whose pre-war residences were in foreign countries or in the former Reich territory east of the Oder/Neisse are being registered as "Vertriebene and Ausgewiesene".

This discrimination is to be carefully considered when analysing the tables.

III. Records on the Structure of the Refugee Population.

(results of the population census of 29 Oct 1946).

Owing to the absence of any other reliable records, the data of general importance in this field (sex, age structure etc.) were based upon the results of the population census undertaken on 29 October 1946. Among the informations asked for by this census was also the "permanent residence on 1 September 1939". It is therefore not too far-fetched when the refugees according to their residences as per 1 September 1939 were counted from these records. The Lander of the US Zone included also those persons of German nationality or descent who, in the framework of the above population census, reported their permanent residence as per 1 September 1939 in a foreign country or in the Reich territory east of Oder/Neisse. The British Zone, however, additionally included all persons whose permanent residences were - on 1 September 1939 - in the Russian Zone and Berlin. Generally spoken, these persons compare with those who have moved into the western Zones for reasons such as expulsion, flight or evacuation. It may be assumed that the number of persons who, after the 1st of September 1939, moved from the a/m territories into the western Zones under normal conditions fits in, on the whole, with the number of persons moved, under normal conditions, from the western Zones into the a/m territories. In comparison with the millions of people moved into the western Zones owing to expulsion, flight or evacuation the number of persons who, under normal conditions, changed their dwellings during the

war, is very small only.

As the flow of refugees invading the western Zones had, on general, come to a stand-still at the key date of the population census the results of this census give at least a nearly inclusive picture on the structure of the refugee population. But it must be considered that the return of the prisoners of war caused some alterations in the sex and age structure which are, however, experienced also by the native population. Statistical records on the extent of these alterations in the structure of population are not available. The following tables have been made out for the Bizonal Area according to the results of the population census:-

1. The numbers and the sex and age structure of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" by Lander (appendix 1)
2. The numbers and the sex and age structure of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" by Regierungsbezirke (appendix 2)
3. Percentage by which the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" share in the native resident population in Stadt and Land Kreise, by Regierungsbezirke (appendix 3)
4. Distribution of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" on the Stadt and Land Kreise in comparison with the native resident population (as to the British Zone also for the former inhabitants of the Russian Zone and Berlin).(appendix 4)
5. Population in 1939 and 1946 in the Stadt and Land Kreise of the Bizonal Area (increase or decrease respectively in p.c.). (appendix 5).

In addition to this the following tables are enclosed for the British Zone:- 8 tables on the age structure, sex, family status and composition of the population in 1946, 2 photographic copies with several graphs on the age structure of the total population, the native and refugee population as well as a graph on the composition of the population in 1939 and 1946 (appendix 6). Attention should be given to the fact that the refugee definition does, in this connection, not cover only the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen", but also such persons who, on 1 September 1939, had their permanent residences in the Soviet Zone and Berlin.

A publication of the Statistical Land Office for Bavaria "Refugees in Bavaria (results of a special census taken from the population and occupation census of 29 October 1946)" is additionally enclosed (appendix 7). In this publication the refugee definition is confined to the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen".

Another table (appendix 8) shows the number of the total population and the share of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" as well as that of the former inhabitants of the Russian Zone and Berlin on 1 October 1948 in the Lander of the Bizonal Area. The figures have been taken from the reports received from the Statistical Land Offices and Refugee Administrations respectively who are operating such statistics. While the presentation of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" is, on general, based on uniform lines, the enumeration of the former inhabitants of the Russian Zone and Berlin have no uniform basis. These figures are, therefore, usable to a certain extent only. Reference is made to the outlines given under point II, ad b) above.

Another table covering the same period (from 1 October 48 onwards) gives a comparison of the population, of the "Ausgewiesenen and Vertriebenen" in 1946 and 1948 and their increase in absolute figures and in percentages (appendix 9).

IV. Records on the Housing Conditions.

There is a complete absence of such statistics which give any information on the housing conditions of the refugees in comparison with the native population. A sampling collection was undertaken in 9 Hessian Kreise on 31 October 1947, the results of which are enclosed (appendix 10). It may be assumed that the conditions in the other Lander are similar, or even worse in the more densely populated districts.

A special census of refugees was recently undertaken in Sleswick-Holstein from which the following data are being derived:-

1. Number of refugees (family units and single persons) living in unsuitable dwellings, by size of household and former residence

2. Number of refugees (family units and single persons) billeted on dwellings

3. Dwelling space occupied by the native and refugee population.

The Statistical Land Office Kiel promised to submit these informations until the 10th of February this year.

A table on the refugees living in camps is enclosed (appendix-11).

V. Records on Refugees who are Supported by Public Assistance.

Comparable tables for the Lander of both Zones cannot be established without prior manipulations, as the welfare activities are not based on uniform lines, and the welfare statistics are not operated on a uniform basis either. Another disadvantage is the different coverage of the refugee definition referred to above. Comparable data can therefore be submitted for the British Zone only (appendix 12).

VI. Records on the Employment of Refugees.

Since the refugees are not specified on the card-indices kept by the Landesarbeitsämter of the British Zone we did not have any basis for undertaking a special census on the employment of refugees. Detailed statistics are, however, available for Bavaria, Hesse and Württemberg-Baden. The following tables made out for the key date of 30 September 1948 by the Working Union of the German Refugee Administrations obtained from the Landesarbeitsämter, broken down by employment groups, are attached (appendix 13).

1. Employment of the "new citizens" on 30 Sep 48 (males and females)
2. Alterations in the employment of the new citizens from 30 Jun 48 to 30 Sep 48 (males and females)
3. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 49 (males)
4. Alterations in the employment of the new citizens from 30 Jun 48 to 30 Sep 48 (males)
5. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 (females)
6. Alterations in the employment of the new citizens from 30 Jun 48 to Sep 48 (females)
7. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 (percentage share of the new citizens) persons employed. (males)

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8. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 (percentage shares of the native population and the new citizens) persons employed (males)

9. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 (percentage share of the new citizens) persons employed (females)

10. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 (percentage share of the native population and the new citizens) persons employed (females)

11. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 other than learnt occupation (males)

12. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 other than learnt occupation (females)

13. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 unemployed (males)

14. Employment of the new citizens on 30 Sep 48 unemployed (females)

The definition "new citizens" is equal to the definition "Ausgewiesene and Vertriebene".

VII. Other Records on the Problem of the Refugee Population.

In compliance with the request to submit all statistical records so far available in this field even if they are not covering the total Bizonal Area, but are considered to be of importance for the work of the Tripartite Working Party the following tables are herewith submitted as well:-

1. 17 tables on the results of the refugee census undertaken in Northrhine-Westphalia on 1 Aug 47 (appendix 14 and 15)

2. Persons employed at the authorities (officials, employees, workers) with percentages by which the refugees share in them in the British Zone (appendix 16)

3. Percentages by which the refugees share in the persons employed at the authorities in Hesse (appendix 17)

4. Percentages by which the refugees share in the persons attending the universities in the British Zone from 1946 - 1948 (appendix 18)

5. Percentages by which the refugees share in the pupils attending the elementary, secondary and similar schools in the British Zone in May 1948 (appendix 19)

6. Percentages by which the refugees share in the veterinary surgeons in Hesse (appendix 20)

7. The share of the refugees in the legal professions in Hesse (appendix 21)

VIII. Further statistical records on the problem of the refugee population are being collected and assembled. Above all, additional tables will be established on the basis of special censi taken from the results of the population census of 29 Oct 46, which tables will cover the Bizonal Area, and, if possible, also the Lander of the French Zone. This work will , however, take a few further weeks still.

s/ Dr. Fürst

17A

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q., C.C.G., (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.
(written in Wiesbaden)

24th February 1949

Dear Lawrence,

Here are a few notes on the progress so far made towards the statistical report on refugees. Two meetings of the statisticians have been held but I have not bothered to keep minutes since the meetings roved over many problems which will ultimately find expression in the final report.

We met first on 17th February when de Portzamparc, Shafer and I discussed the statistics in general and the form of the possible report. Since it was impossible for the three of us to write a report together I volunteered to attempt to prepare a draft report in time for the 2nd meeting yesterday. I found, however, it was impossible to complete the draft report in this time but I had a sufficient skeleton for us to have a long discussion yesterday, mostly concerned with estimating a reasonable figure for the number of refugees in the French Zone. The Flüchtlingsämter in the French Zone call anyone a refugee who has moved into the French Zone no matter from where he has come. It is, therefore, difficult to estimate the number of refugees who truly come within our definition. De Portzamparc has rather reluctantly agreed to the estimate we have made. He frankly admits that until a month or two ago he had never heard of a refugee problem and states that there are relatively so few refugees in the French Zone that separate statistics regarding them have not been compiled. Consequently he is able to add little statistical information concerning the economic position of refugees. We decided yesterday that we should meet again in Frankfurt next Tuesday, the 1st of March, when I hope to have completed the whole of the report as I envisage it. It is certainly going to be a rush to complete it for your meeting on 4th of March, but I intend to fly to Berlin on the 3rd of March, bringing with me at least the final draft. This should enable you to review the position, and any amendments which may be made subsequently cannot affect the final recommendations to any degree.

De Portzamparc has been most anxious to supply all the statistics he could for this report. We found that the French figures are not very accurate and we have had to compromise on some of them, but de Portzamparc was most helpful in trying to achieve comparability of all the data.

I do not think that the report will show much new information but it will at least have achieved the object of gathering together, on a basis as comparable as possible, all the data available in the three Zones regarding the growth of population and the refugee. We have not attempted to investigate the manpower and economic position in the future since this is primarily the work of the Manpower and Economic Divisions. If, however, I can gather together any views on this I shall bring them to Berlin. I presume the meeting is being held on the 4th of March in Berlin. Please let me know if there is any alteration in this arrangement.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. DEANE
Director

Edward W. Lawrence, Esq.
O.M.G.U.S.,
Civil Admin. Division,
APO 742,
Berlin.

GAD/FF

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q., C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.
(written in Wiesbaden)

24th February 1949

Dear Logan Gray,

I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent to-day to Lawrence. In preparing this statistical report I am very largely, unfortunately, working on my own since the French have very little to contribute, although they are very helpful in giving me what they have and, between ourselves, Shafer on the U.S. side is not particularly interested in the problem. Shafer states that he wrote a report on refugees about a month ago and handed it to Hays but Hays has refused to release copies. I will have to talk to you about this when I see you in Berlin. Provided the meeting is taking place on the 4th of March I shall fly to Berlin on the 3rd of March.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. D.

G.A. DEANE
Director

Encl.

Colonel D. Logan Gray, CBE, MC,
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
Headquarters Control Commission for Germany (BE),
Berlin, B.A.O.R. 2.

GAD/FF

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Tel. Minden 1728.

Statistical Organization,
64 HQ CCG(BE),
Minden,
BAOR, 1

14th February, 1949.

Dear Slade and Lee,

The Tri-partite Working Party on Refugees met in Berlin on Thursday last, 10th February, 1949, under the chairmanship by rotation of Dr. Meillon the French represenative. Those present were:-

United States:- Kelly, Lawrence, Benton, Karl Shafer and one secretary.

British:- Logan Gray, Miss Lacey(D.P. Branch), Mrs. Wagstaffe (Public Health), Brian Luxton(Educational Adviser's Office) and myself.

French:- Dr. Meillon, Klein, Viel, and one other.

Dr. Meillon opened with a half-hour attack on the statistical comparisons that have been used so far by the British and US members; a brief summary of his points are given in the attached paper. The specious arguments are usually too absurd for consideration, but I am getting information to have available to answer a few of the points. Logan Gray followed by bluntly asking the French whether they were prepared to admit that there was a refugee problem or not and whether they were prepared to ~~co-orporation~~ co-operate with the Committee. The French amiably stated that they recognised the problem and that they were only too anxious to co-operate. The French were asked for their statistics but they would not produce any, stating that until the statistical experts had hammered out the extent to which the statistics were comparable and the exact definitions of all the terms used, no useful purpose would be served in producing statistics. The upshot was that we were forced into forming a Tri-partite Sub-Working Party for statistics. I volunteered to act for the British; Karl Shafer will act for the United States, whilst Meillon said Portzamparc would come in for the French. We tried to get the first meeting at the beginning of this week but the French pleaded for time and in the end we agreed to meet on Thursday 17th February, and the French requested that the meeting should be at Wiesbaden owing to its nearness to Mainz. Meillon kept reiterating that this first meeting would settle the definitions to be used for the statistics and afterwards Portzamparc could return to get the statistics needed. As the Working Party insisted, with the reluctant agreement of the French, to the statistical report being ready by the end of this month, there is no time for lengthy discussion on terms and I am going to try to force the pace. As I pointed out at the meeting, the statisticians will have to accept what figures are available and draw whatever legitimate conclusions may be obtained from them, taking into account the differences in definitions. There is not time in the majority of cases to undertake further work in order to achieve comparability. Often the statistics will only refer to one land or to an even smaller geographical unit and we shall not be able to cover the whole of the three Zones.

The bundle of statistics from you reached me on Tuesday morning but by Thursday Lawrence had not yet received his copies which you were sending on Monday by special courier. The statistics are immensely useful and I was able to extract some of the salient features prior to the meeting and Logan Gray had wanted me to give the Working Party a talk about the figures. In view, however, of the French attitude the figures were not discussed. I have, however, already made some notes which will be a useful ground-work for the final report.

This report will attempt to summarise, as briefly as possible, the mainstatistical conclusions and will add as an Appendix the most useful supporting tables.

/I...

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I had wanted to suggest that one of the Bi-partite Statistical Group should be directly represented on the Statistical Working Party but foresaw that this would create difficulties with the French since the Working Party was formed from one representative of each country with permission to bring his experts with him(Portzamparc will, I understand, bring a German). I hope that you have no objection to this arrangement and that you will be good enough to lend any further support the Working Party may require, since there will probably be need for clarification of certain terms and perhaps, further analysis of the statistics before the final report can be written. As I can work on this subject as well in Wiesbaden as in Minden I propose staying in Frankfurt area at least until next Monday when perhaps Shafer and I can have drafted a report from our point of view. It is impossible to see what the French will have produced by then. I shall decide on Monday whether to stay on in the hope of getting final completion, or whether to return to Minden. It is just impossible to foresee at the moment how things will go since the matter has not been discussed at any length between Shafer and me, and has not been discussed at all with Portzamparc.

I also enclose a paper I wrote last week very hurriedly on Public Assistance and the Refugee. I would be grateful if you could ask SPAVeWi their views on this paper.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. D.

G. A. DEANE.

E.H. Slade, Esq.,
and
H. Lee, Esq.,
Bipartite Statistical Group, BICO,
489, HQ CCG.,
Frankfurt,
BAOR, 21.

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Note made by G.S.A.

Statistical Organization,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Melitta House,
64 HQ CCG(BE),
Minden,
BAOR, 1.

February, 1949.

A FRENCH CRITICISM OF COMPARISONS DRAWN FROM REFUGEE STATISTICS

At the Tripartite Meeting in Berlin on 10th February, 1949 Dr.Meillon, French, who was in the Chair, criticised strongly the comparisons which were being drawn by the American and British showing the disparity between the proportions of refugees in the Bi-Zonal area and in the French zone. His main points are roughly the following:-

1. Comparisons are being made with the 1939 population. Owing to the presence of Military units and the construction of fortifications there was in 1939 a large extra population in the frontier districts adjoining France and Belgium in the French zone and Belgium and Holland in the British Zone. Thus the population of central Germany was denuded and the population of the frontier areas abnormal. There was also by that time an appreciable movement of population from country districts to the cities, owing to the intensive work in armament industries.

2. Before the war the number of foreigners in Germany was higher than to-day. These foreigners have left housing accommodation for the refugees who have taken their place.

3. During the war population moved from the towns into the country. These persons will return to the towns as soon as housing is available and will thus leave accommodation in the rural areas for refugees.

4. A certain percentage of the population who in normal times are on the sea, are now ashore owing to lack of available shipping. The British Zone has an appreciable percentage of seamen who will eventually go to sea again. Thus British Zone housing appears more overcrowded than is the permanent case.

5. The German press campaigns give abnormally high figures for the influx of refugees. All the population of the lost territories was not Germany and statistics tend to exaggerate the problem.

6. If we are to believe all the statistics it would appear that the population in each land was increasing at a considerable rate. Inside migrations are large in number and the Germans accurately, or fairly accurately, assess the total intake but fail to assess correctly the exits. Consequently population figures are normally ~~exadurated~~ exaggerated.

7. The Germans maintain that the housing situation and the density of population are almost unbearable. The square space per head in Germany is more than that in certain neighbouring countries. The population during the war was increased by millions of foreigners brought in for forced labour and their housing accommodation should now be available for refugees.

8. The unfavourable proportion of men towards women is not limited to Germany but also occurs in France, Belgium, Poland etc. The French zone has a less favourable percentage of men to women than in the Bi-zone and is

/consequently...

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consequently less self-supporting.

9. The proportion of productive to unproductive labour ought to be examined in each land.

10. There appears to be a ~~heavy~~ self-adjustment of the birthrate inside Germany which is now going down. Consequently the population will in the future tend to decrease.

11. In the long term programme for the French Zone an entry of 300,000 refugees was tentatively included for planning purposes, In the Bi-zonal report similar increases of far greater magnitude were included but this did not mean that it would necessarily be fact in the future. Consequently it cannot be claimed that the French estimate is an item of fact. The transfers of refugees are already proceeding, for instance, the intake to the French Zone from Denmark.

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8 February 1949 TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached papers:

Comments of the United States Economics Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem, dated 26 Jan 1949 (Appendix A)

Comments of the United States Economics Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem, dated 29 Jan 1949 (Appendix B)

Comments of the United States Manpower Division on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem (Appendix C)

are submitted by the United States Member for the consideration of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees at its third meeting.

EDWARD W. LAWRENCE
Recorder

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8 February 1949

Appendix A to
TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Economics Adviser on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1

1. Reference is made to minutes of the first meeting of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees and to paper TWPR/M(49)1. I have two comments on the coordinated statements of the Military Government officers concerned.

2. Statement 2 should be modified to indicate that the unfavorable prospect for large-scale assimilation of the refugee population is due primarily to lack of housing and accommodations in areas where the population could be advantageously employed. I do not agree that opportunities of employment will be lacking.

3. As regards Statement 4-c, it would appear that there exists some misapprehension regarding the future development of industry in Western Germany. The statement indicates that the "expansion of planned level of industry" is something which depends upon governmental decisions and that if a favorable decision is given, a solution to the refugee problem may be found. This is of course not the case. In planning for the revival of the German economy, the most optimistic assumptions possible have been made, and except in the field of limited and prohibited industries, there is no ceiling on the expansion of German industrial production. It is not felt it can be alleged at the present time that German recovery is being hampered to an important degree by the restrictions on limited and prohibited industries, and this Office cannot agree that it is appropriate to forecast now that Germany cannot attain, without a relaxation of the regulations regarding restricted industries, an adequate standard of living for all its population, including refugees.

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8 February 1949

Appendix B to
TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING GROUP ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Economics Adviser on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1

1. As requested in IRS to this office dated 25 January and as contemplated in the minutes of the 17 January meeting of the above-named Working Party, the views of this office on the Committee's report follow.

2. In accordance with General Clay's position as stated in his letter to General Robertson of 4 December 1948, the function of the Tripartite Working Party is merely to prepare recommendations for later submission to and action by the Germans themselves. It is believed, however, that these recommendations should be quite explicit and definite and that the Working Party should arrive at its final conclusions as quickly as possible, as the problem is a serious and pressing one.

3. It is believed the Working Party should not concern itself with such matters as revision of the Eastern frontiers of Germany but should confine its work and suggested solution to matters and the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the three Military Governors. Although expressions of opinion on matters involving high policy, such as those contained in the "Coordinated Statements" on the conference of 3 December 1948, have served a useful purpose in pointing out the basic difficulties underlying the refugee problem, they should in general be avoided in any recommendations to be passed to the Central Government.

4. Regarding the matter of emigration, any such move on a large scale should include, together with the able-bodied men, a proportionate number of dependents, etc., since emigration merely of the best and most useful manpower elements would make the situation worse than it is now. Such an understanding might well be embodied in the Working Party's recommendations.

5. All suggestions of the Working Party should be based on two types of coordinated statistics:

a. detailed data on the composition of the refugee population (age, sex, training, location and physical fitness); and

b. information on the opportunities for employment, housing, etc., in the various Laender and their subdivisions, including data on the present number of inhabitants compared to prewar.

It is understood that the data referred to under a. are now being assembled via the Bipartite Statistical Office, as stated in the minutes of the Minutes of 17 January 1949. This action, therefore, should be augmented at once with a corresponding compilation of the data referred to under b.

6. The receptive attitude of the French authorities and of the French Military Governor on the matter of receiving substantial numbers of refugees in the French Zone is very much appreciated. It is hoped that, with the rapid approach of spring, definite proposals on the part of our French associates in this problem will be forthcoming soon since in terms of population statistics, it is their Zone that offers the greatest possibilities.

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8 February 1949

Appendix B to
TWPR/P(49)6

However, if greater progress can be achieved in solving the acute housing problem in the highly industrialized Ruhr and Rhine-Westphalia areas of the British Zone, these areas should help in the solution since they seem to offer best immediate employment opportunities, besides being less refugee-crowded. An influx of able-bodied workers and their families to these areas, perhaps from Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria, might create a measure of labor competition there, which apparently is non-existent now, and thus help to overcome reported resistance against Sunday work, etc.

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8 February 1949

Appendix C to
TWPR/P(49)6

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the United States Manpower Division on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem (TWPR/P(49)1)

1. We believe there is at present little use discussing the possibility of redistributing the population of Western Germany over the whole of Germany, including the Soviet Zone of Occupation and the territory currently under Polish administration. We further believe that there is little prospect in the foreseeable future of extensive emigration of the German population. Therefore, any undertaking designed to relieve the overcrowding with refugees in certain areas should be approached from the point of redistributing the present population of Western Germany within that area. To accomplish this, it seems to be necessary:

a. to secure information, including age and sex distribution and occupational skill, of all refugees who are not considered as having permanently settled in the communities or areas in which they are presently located;

b. to determine the employment possibilities throughout Western Germany.

2. In order to determine the employment possibilities, consideration should be given to the creation of new sources of employment, both agricultural and industrial, taking into consideration:

a. desirable distribution of population throughout Western Germany;

b. availability of housing or possibility of providing housing;

c. development or expansion of industries which will make a maximum contribution to the raising of general economic standards and the development of a peaceful economy; and

d. making maximum use of local resources, skills, and environmental factors.

3. The appropriate next step for the Working Party would be the collection of the necessary factual information.

4. With regard to emigration, if possibilities should develop, we wish to point out that plans must provide protection against draining the population of the physically and occupationally best qualified. Such selective emigration would do more harm than no emigration at all.

5. Representatives of the Economics Adviser's Office have indicated concurrence in the approach outlined in these comments.

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Von: St A B B - Hauptabteilung D - Unser Zeichen: 410

An: Z.S.O. Mr. U n w a y Ihr Zeichen: ./.

Datum: 31.1.1949

In der Anlage überreichen wir Abschrift eines Vermerks über das dem Statistischen Amt für das Vereinigte Wirtschaftsgebiet für die Zusammenstellungen tabellarischer Übersichten für die Tripartite Working Party zur Verfügung gestellten Materials mit der Bitte um Kenntnisnahme.

I.A.

(Dr. Nellner)

Anlage

St A B B
Hauptabteilung D

Abschrift

138

Minden , den 28.1.1949

V e r m e r k

Betrifft: Flüchtlingsstatistik

Anläßlich einer Besprechung zwischen dem Unterzeichneten und Herrn Dr. Müller vom Statistischen Amt für das Vereinigte Wirtschaftsgebiet am 26.1.1949 wurde folgendes Material für tabellarische Zusammenstellungen für die Tripartite Working Party zur Verfügung gestellt:

1.) Fl 1b "Die reichs- und volksdeutschen Flüchtlinge nach Herkunftsgebietsgruppen und Religionszugehörigkeit" für die Britische Besatzungszone zwecks Feststellung der in Stadt- und Landkreise lebenden Flüchtlinge..

2.) Fl 3 "Die reichs- und volksdeutschen Flüchtlinge nach Altersgruppen, Familienstand und Herkunftsgebietsgruppen für die Britische Besatzungszone, für die Länder und Regierungsbezirke zwecks Feststellung von Geschlecht und Alter der Flüchtlinge in diesen Verwaltungsbezirken.

3.) Die Übersendung von Druckfahnen der zum bizonalen Gemeindeverzeichnis gehörenden Kreisübersichten durch die Druckerei Fritz Dröge, Schötmar, wurde veranlaßt. Aus diesen Übersichten ist die Bevölkerung in den Ländern, Regierungsbezirken und Kreisen nach dem Stande der Volkszählung vom 17.5.1939 zu entnehmen.

4.) Unterlagen über den Personenkreis und die Ausgaben der öffentlichen Fürsorge für Flüchtlinge und Zugewanderte im letzten Berichtsvierteljahr Juli-September 1948 für die Länder sowie für die Stadt- und Landkreise einschließlich Bremen, werden von hier aus an Dr.Müller geleitet.

gez. Dr. Nellner

12A

86-5341. 2nd February, 1949.

POL 193/ 14 /49.

To: Office of the Manpower Adviser, Berlin.
Office of the Public Health Adviser, Bad Rothenfelde.
Office of the Education Adviser, Bad Rothenfelde.
Office of the Religious Affairs Adviser, Minde.

Subject: Tripartite Working Party on Refugees.

1. We enclose for your information copy of the Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of the Tripartite Working Party on Refugees, which took place at O.M.G.U.S. on 24th January 1949, together with relevant papers.

2. We should be glad to receive any comments which you may wish to make before the next meeting of the Working Party which takes place on 10th February, 1949.

Zonal ... 4 FEB 1949 2073.

Mr. DEANE (P.

D. LOGAN GRAY,
Director,
DP Branch,
Political Division.

Copies to: G.A.Dean, Esq., Zonal Statistical Office, Minden.
J.R.White, Esq., Public Opinion Research Office, Bielefeld.
Miss R.Ostermann, Women's Affairs, German Political Branch, Berlin.
Central Secretariat, Berlin.
Central Secretariat, Lubbecke.

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25 January 1949 TWPR/M(49)2

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

MINUTES

of the

Second Meeting

held in Resources Building, OMGUS,
Berlin, Germany, at 1445 hours,
24 January 1949

There were present:

Mr. LOGAN-GRAY, Chairman (British)
Mr. KLEIN (French)
Mr. KELLY (US)

Also present:

British

French

Mr. VIEL

United States

Mr. BENTON
Mr. LAWRENCE (Recorder)
Mr. MADERICH

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25 January 1949 TWPR/M(49)2

7. CONFIRMATION AND SIGNATURE OF THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES (TWPR/M(49)1

THE MEETING:

(1) agreed: to approve and sign the minutes of the first meeting (TWPR/M(49)1) as submitted.

8. CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND U. S. MANPOWER AND ECONOMICS ADVISERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE "DRAFT COORDINATED STATEMENTS OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENTS OFFICERS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS RELATING TO REFUGEE POPULATION IN ESTERN GERMANY" (TWPR/P(49)1

The Chairman submitted the comments of the British Economics and Manpower Advisers (Appendices A and B to TWPR/P(49)3). As the comments of the U.S. and French Economics and Manpower Advisers had not been received to date

THE MEETING:

(2) agreed: to take note of the comments of the British advisers and to defer further discussion on this matter until the comments of the U.S. and French Economics and Manpower Advisers were available.

9. DISCUSSION OF A PLAN OF STUDY AND FUTURE ACTION BY THE WORKING PARTY

The Chairman submitted a copy of a letter (Appendix C to TWPR/P(49)3) which he had sent to the Public Opinion Research Office of CCG requesting a survey of German opinion on the refugee problem. After discussion

THE MEETING:

(3) agreed: that a similar survey in the French and U.S. Zones would be of advantage to the Working Party and that the U.S. and French members would request their respective Public Opinion Services to undertake such a survey. Further, owing to the similarity of the refugee problem existing in the British and U.S. Zones the British and U.S. Public Opinion Services should be requested to coordinate their activities as closely as possible.

The Chairman presented a paper (TWPR/P(40)4) concerning the World Council of Churches' conference to be held in Hamburg on 22, 23, and

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24 February on the German refugee problem. The British recommended that the Tripartite Working Party be represented at this conference.

THE MEETING:

(4) agreed: (a) to take note of TWPR/P(49)4;

(b) that the British member and the recorder should attend the World Council of Churches' conference in Hamburg as observers for the Working Party.

After discussing the World Council of Churches organization and the interests in the refugee problem displayed by the Evangelisches Hilfswerk of that organization the U.S. member agreed to request the Religious Affairs Branch of OMGUS to approach Dr. Gerstenmeier of the Hilfswerk in Stuttgart with a view to obtaining

(1) his comments and statistical data concerning the refugee problem in the bizonal area (the questionnaire forwarded to the Bipartite Statistical Office to serve as a guide (Para 4 TWPR/M(49)1).

(2) a copy of the brief which will be prepared for the use of the director of the World Council of Churches' conference if this is feasible.

The French member pointed out that the Caritas-Verband Headquarters is located in Freiburg in the French Zone and agreed to request this agency to comment on the refugee situation in Western Germany and to furnish the Working Party with such statistical data as may be available. (The questionnaire to the Bipartite Statistical Office to serve as a guide (Para 4 TWPR/M(49)1))

10. REPORT OF THE FRENCH MEMBER WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF REFUGEES INTO THE FRENCH ZONE

The French member stated that he was unable to submit his report on the conditions for acceptance of refugees in the French Zone at this time and added that he hopes to have the information for the next meeting

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of the Working Party.

The U.S. member introduced an extract of the statement on the long-term program for the French Zone of Germany as prepared by the Office of the European Economic Cooperation (TWPR/P(49)5). The extract concerns itself with the demographical estimates for the French Zone.

THE MEETING:

(5) agreed: (a) to defer discussion of this question until the French member was prepared to submit his report on the conditions for acceptance of refugees in the French Zone;

(b) to request the French member to include in his report comments on the OEEC demographical estimates.

11. TRANSFER OF REFUGEES FROM LAND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (TWPR/P(49)2

THE MEETING:

(6) agreed: (a) to take note of the letter from the Duty Secretary of the Bipartite Board;

(b) to instruct the recorder to prepare a draft reply to the Duty Secretary of the Bipartite Board acknowledging receipt of his letter and informing him that the matter would be considered by the Working Party as part of the general problem of redistribution of German refugees;

(c) to instruct the recorder to submit this draft reply at the next meeting of the Tripartite Working Party.

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

THE MEETING:

(7) agreed: that the agenda for the next meeting should consist of a review of the subjects discussed in the first two meetings.

13. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was scheduled for 1000 hours, 10 February 1949, at Lancaster House, Berlin, Germany.

RESTRICTED

25 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached papers:

Comments of the British Economics Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem (Appendix A)

Comments of the British Manpower Adviser on the Agreed Statement of the Refugee Problem (Appendix B)

A letter from the British Member of the Tripartite Working Party to the Public Opinion Research Office of CCG (Appendix C)

are submitted by the British Member for the consideration of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees at its second meeting.

EDWARD W. LAWRENCE
Recorder

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

25 January 1949

Appendix A - to
TWPR/P(49)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the British Economic Adviser
on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem
which was issued after our meeting of the 3rd December, 1948

The British Economic Adviser does not consider that the numerical magnitude of the refugee problem is to be judged by the number of persons who have drifted into the Western Zones, i.e. 7,850,000, nor does he consider it correct to take this number as any measure of the surplus population in any of the three Western Zones. He believes that the greater part of the total influx has been absorbed in some degree into the economic and social structure. He recommends that the problem should be approached by forming an estimate of how many have, in fact, been absorbed and how many have not, and then dealing separately with these two groups.

With regard to those already absorbed the British Economic Adviser considers that what is required is an appreciation of how far they still present a problem due to an imperfect assimilation into the indigenous population with an examination of the factors, social, political, economic, local and distributive. He considers that then we should be in a position to form an opinion as to whether their assimilation will be completed within a reasonable time, or what measures should be taken to expedite it.

With regard to the unabsorbed elements amongst the refugees he considers that what is required is an appreciation of the factors which have prevented absorption and an examination of how far, and in what age, sex or nationality groups there exist factors which delay the absorption of these refugees or may prevent it entirely.

He further considers that the question of surplus population is a different one and he thinks it is important not to couple this too closely with the refugee problem. He does not think that the assumption that there is a large surplus population in the Western Zones can be safely made today. He expresses the opinion that the refugee problem is related to the surplus population question only in so far as it can be shown that the refugee influx has increased particular groups in the Western German population and in so far as it appears that there are classes of refugees who would emigrate, or be accepted as immigrants more readily than the indigenous population.

Finally he finds himself unable to subscribe to the assumption that the only solution is increased industrialisation, if this means an increase in the proportion of the population employed in industry as compared with the agrarian population. He considers that ultimately the problem is one of food and whether the population can provide this by growing it at home, or exporting things to buy it from abroad. He also considers that the only material ceiling on Germany's industrial activity is the 10.7 million ton ceiling on its steel production. Otherwise he states that with the exception of a few prohibited industries there are no restrictions on the expansion of German industrial production, and he considers that this production can easily absorb the total male working refugee population. He admits, however, that there may be a surplus of female ~~family~~ working refugee population which might amount to 500,000 or more in the British Zone alone.

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25 January 1949

Appendix B to
TWPR/P(49)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Opinion expressed by the British Manpower Adviser on our agreed statement of the Refugee Problem which was issued after our meeting of the 3rd December, 1948.

The British Manpower Adviser is of the opinion that we are inclined to exaggerate the extent of this problem, and that we are conveying the impression of ~~the~~ a vast idle human mass lacking the bare essentials of life. This, he states, is not so. He considers refugees are an indeterminate category, difficult to define, forming one aspect of the whole problem of displaced persons, which include returning Prisoners of War and evacuated war workers. He considers that the policy for dealing with these categories has now been unified and that refugees now take their place in the overall policies for food, health, public safety, housing, transport, relief, employment, etc. He thinks it is probably true to say that the large majority of these refugees are now settled with some sort of roof over their head, a job of work to do, and as much food to eat as other Germans in Western Germany.

With regard to emigration he considers that the crux of the demographic problem is the surplus of several million women. He considers that the need in Western Germany for able bodied and skilled male German workers is such that no organized large scale recruitment of these types for foreign countries should be permitted.

With regard to housing he considers that we should ascertain the density per room which he considers to be the significant factor in a review of housing conditions. He considers that there is a world shortage of housing and that the German authorities must put their back into it as has been done in Great Britain. He feels that only hard experience will show the Germans the folly of removing controls from building materials.

He is of the opinion that our short term policy should be directed to redistribution within the Western Zones.

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25 January 1949

Appendix C to
TWPR/P(49)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Dear

I expect you have seen from various minutes and correspondence that there has recently been a considerable amount of interest displayed in the German refugee problem in the Western Zones of Germany. It has been discussed at several recent meetings with RSCO, and the Military Governor has given instructions that a despatch should be prepared for submission to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs setting out the problem in some detail and the suggested remedies. The responsibility for this lies with my Branch.

In addition, we have been under pressure from the French for some time past to embark on a study of demographic pressure in Western Germany, and recently the U. S. Element have shown signs of renewed interest in this problem. As a result I have had several meetings with my U. S. and French colleagues on this subject and it has now been agreed by the three Military Governors that a Working Party should be set up to study the problem and submit a report as soon as possible for submission to the three Military Governors. The intention is that this report should form the basis of a recommendation from the three Military Governors to the new Western German Federal Government.

We are in possession of a certain amount of statistical information on this subject, and the first Meeting of the Working Party took place on Monday, 17th January 1949. This meeting was attended at my request by Dean of the Zonal Statistical Organization. After the meeting Dean suggested to me that while his Organization and the Bipartite Statistical Office could produce a certain amount of overall general statistics you might be in a position to give us a bird's eye view of the problem as it is seen by the ordinary German man in the street, and by the refugees themselves. Dean promised he would talk to you about it and I am writing now to confirm that we would be very grateful for any assistance you can give us.

I don't know whether you have already amongst your records the results of any surveys dealing specifically with this problem. The type of information we should like is as follows:

(a) How does the indigenous German population regard the German refugees who have come from the East?

(b) If their attitude is hostile, is the hostility latent or open?

(c) Correspondingly how does the average refugee regard the indigenous German population?

(d) Would you say that the majority of the refugee population are already in employment and in receipt of an economic wage?

J.R. White, Esq.
P.O.R.O.
Political Division
CCG BIELEFELD
67 H.Q. BAOR 16

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(e) What are the general housing conditions of the refugees; in particular, are they sharing existing houses with the indigenous population, or are they, for the most part, accommodated in camps, public buildings, cellars, etc?

(f) Do the refugees, for the most part, live in family units, and would you say that the majority of these units are headed by a male bread winner?

(g) Are there any apparent indications of possible political trends amongst the refugees?

(h) Would you say that on the whole they are facing their future in a realistic manner, or do they in the main wish to return to their original places of domicile?

(j) Are there any signs of irredentist activities and, if so, what are the nature of those activities?

I am afraid I am asking you a great deal but it may be that you have information in your office now which would enable you to give me a fairly comprehensive answer. If not, it may be that you could arrange for some surveys to be carried out reasonably quickly. For your own information we feel here that the presence of some 7 3/4 million refugees in the three Western Zones of Germany does constitute a very distinct and serious problem, and that if the situation is not handled properly some very undesirable political repercussions might take place in the future. We further feel that there is no reason in difference of origin or cultural background why these refugees should not be assimilated in Western Germany. We think that the problem is an economic one; in other words that this population can be economically integrated into Western Germany, provided that economy can be expanded to absorb the present influx. The Economic and Manpower Advisers assure us that they for their part see no reason why all the male members of the working groups amongst the refugees should not be absorbed within the present level of expansion which has been agreed by the three Occupation Powers. We, however, feel that amongst the refugees there are large numbers who are without bread winners, and who must be considered as adding to the national burden of support. If by any chance you intend to visit Berlin in the near future I should be glad to have the opportunity of discussing this matter with you in more detail.

Yours,

Stamp: D. Logan Gray
Director
(D.P. Branch)
Political Division

12B(10)

RESTRICTED

25 January 1949 TMPR/P(49)4

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

SUBJECT: World Council of Churches' Conference on German Refugees

At a conference between Dr. Heinz Kloppenburg and Rev. Robertson on January 7th, 1949, the whole matter of the Refugee Conference was discussed in detail. In the course of the conference we consulted Dr. Har Lilje, President Martin Niemoeller and Minister Albertz of Hannover. The following is a summary of the points of agreement:

I. NATURE OF CONFERENCE

The Conference will meet in private session and no Press representatives will be present. So far as publicity is concerned there will be a Press conference before the World Council of Churches' Conference meets, and a second one before the end of the Conference. After the Conference a Press release will state the decisions which have been arrived at.

II PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

The purpose of the Conference will be:

a. Fact Finding - To consider material presented to the Conference, and to examine the exact extent of the problem as well as its influence upon German life now and in the future.

b. To examine specific cases where the refugee problem has been tackled, and to collect examples of failure as well as success.

c. To decide which existing schemes should be assisted and to develop certain pilot schemes to follow the Conference.

III PLACE AND DATE OF CONFERENCE

It is proposed to convene the Conference at Hamburg on February 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1949. Meetings will be held, if possible, in the Rathaus and the Committees in adjoining buildings.

IV SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE

This shall be confined to the British Zone of Germany, but it is hoped that the presence of observers from the U.S. and French Zones will provide liaison for any future over-all plan, and serve to keep before the Conference the essential unity of the problem.

V MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference will be convened in the name of and by the World Council of Churches' Refugee Division. It is hoped that the membership will be about fifty, including observers and experts. Invitations will be sent as follows:

12B(11)

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25 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)4

1. Germany
Evangelical Churches
Bishop Hans Lilje
President Martin Niemoeller
Bishop Halfmann-Kiel
Bishop Wester-Schleswig
Praeses Held-Essen
Praeses Wilm-Westphalia
Bishop Schoeffel-Hamburg
Oberkirchenrat Fricke-Francfort
Prof. Hans Iwand-Goettingen
Dr. E. Crous-Goettingen (Mennonite)
P. Riemenschneider-Duesseldorf (Evang. Free Church)
Dir. Renkewitz-Bad Boll (Moravian Brethren)
Dr. Eugen Gerstenmeier-Stuttgart
Dr. Federer-Stuttgart
Dr. von Lukowitz-Stuttgart
Pastor Muenchmeier-Bethel
Superintendent Schulze-Hannover
Dr. Girgensohn-Bethel

Bizonia Administration
Dr. Middelmann-Stuttgart
Minister Albertz-Hannover
Minister Damm-Kiel
Minister Amelunxen-Duesseldorf
Buergermeister Brauer-Hamburg
H. Schuetz, Munich (Wirtschaftsrat)
Dr. von Manteuffel (Fluechtlingsverwaltungen)

2. Control Commission Germany (British Element)
To be nominated from the Foreign Office
To include representation of
Religious Affairs
Welfare
Regional Governmental Officers
Economics and Manpower
Pol. Div.

3. World Council of Churches - Refugee Division
Dr. Robert Mackie (Director, Dept. of Reconstruction)
Bishop J. Blair Larned (Chairman, Refugee Committee)
Elfan Rees (Director, Refugee Division)
Heinz Kloppenburg (Liaison Officer)
Propst Halfden Hogsbro
Rev. G. Hedenquist
Dr. Stewart Herman (Lutheran World Federation)
Pastor Harald Sandbaek
Five persons to be nominated from the United Kingdom.

4. Observers

a. US Zone Mr. Olsen - Religious Affairs
Mr. Bachmann - Religious Affairs

b.	French Zone	M. Marcel Sturm Dr. Millon Mr. Raymond Maxwell
c.	Germany	Two appointed by the Roman Catholic Church (including Dr. Lukaschek) Dr. Hugo Krueger-Dortmund Senator Harmssen-Bremen Dr. Guelzow-Luebeck P. Pawlewski-Bielefeld
5.	Experts	Prof. Fritz Baade (Weltwirtsch. Institut, Kiel) Dr. Hilde Wander-Kiel Dr. Stella Seeberg-Harmannsburg Dr. von Schmieden-Stuttgart (Hilfswerk) Dr. von Zahn " " Dr. Scheuner " " Dr. Schroeder " " Dr. Hans Harmsen-Hamburg Dr. Wolff-Adelheide Mr. F. de Jonghe -CRE- Buende Dr. Anna Selig-Geneva

VI LANGUAGE

The Conference will be conducted in both German and English.

VII OFFICERS

The Officers of the Conference will be:

Chairman - Rev. Henry Carter, O.B.E.

Secretary - Mr. Elfan Rees, 17 Route de Malagnou, Geneva

Liaison Officer - Oberkirchenrat Heinz Kloppenburg

The programme of the Conference has not yet been fully discussed, but that will not concern us officially. It is understood that we should provide accommodation for official representatives from the Control Commission (British, U.S., and French Elements). Apart from these all accommodation will be provided by the Germans in Hamburg. This will entail a good deal of expense on the part of the World Council of Churches, and they are asking whether it is possible for some concession to be made so that they may transfer sterling accounts in the U.K. into Deutschmarks to cover expenses of the Conference in Germany. I would be glad if you could take this matter up.

Before the Conference is held, it is proposed to present to the Marshall Plan Committee in Paris one or two trial schemes, such as the apprenticeship scheme at Dortmund, to see how such proposals are received. At the Conference it will be necessary to determine the priority of existing schemes, and this will be determined, not on the basis of immediate need, but on the basis of over-all contribution to the larger problem of German refugees.

(Sgd) E.H. ROBERTSON

12B(13)

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25 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)5

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

The attached paper

Extract of the Memorandum on the Long Term Programme for the French Zone of Occupation

is submitted by the U.S. Member for the consideration of the Tripartite Working Party on German Refugees at its second meeting.

EDWARD W. LAWRENCE
Recorder

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25 January 1949 TMPR/P(49)5

MEMORANDUM ON THE LONG TERM PROGRAMME

FOR THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION

Extract

* * *

DEMOGRAPHICAL ESTIMATES

For 1948/49, the population of the French Zone of Germany amounts to 5,162,000.

The probable excess birth-rate should bring about an increase of approximately 16,000 inhabitants per annum till the middle of 1951 and of 20,000 till the middle of 1952, i.e. a total of 68,000 inhabitants.

Moreover, the return of 100,000 prisoners of war is expected in the Zone.

Furthermore, provision must be made for some transfer of the surplus population of the two other Western Zones. Up to the middle of 1948, Western Germany had received 7.000.000 refugees. A proportional distribution among the three Western Zones, in relation to the local population, gives the figure of 900,000 for the French Zone. Taking into account the fact that most of these refugees are already completely acclimatised to their new surroundings and will be opposed to any further move, it may be admitted that only one third of the hypothetical figure referred to above, i.e. 300,000 will eventually be transferred to the French Zone.

Finally, more refugees are expected and the French Zone will probably have to accept a considerable share, estimated at about 100,000. The fact that the population is relatively less crowded and that the housing problem is relatively less acute will probably attract 50,000 others in the course of the next two years, so that the influx of population through immigration will reach a total of 450,000.

Population	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
Beginning of the year	5,162	5,480	5,620	5,730
Excess birthrate	16	16	16	16
Return of prisoners of war and immigration of refugees	302	124	94	50
Total number at the end of the year	5,480	5,620	5,730	5,800

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Tel: 86-5341

POL/193/5/49

Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
H.Q., CCG (BE),
Berlin, BAOR 2.

IIA

25th January, 1949.

To: Office of the Manpower Adviser, Berlin.
Office of the Public Health Adviser, Bad Rothenfelde.
Office of the Education Adviser, Bad Rothenfelde.
Office of the Religious Affairs Adviser, Bünde.

Subject: Tripartite Working Party on Refugees.

1. Reference POL/184/3/49 dated 4th and 12th January, we are enclosing for your information copy of the Agenda and Minutes of the First Meeting of the Tripartite Working Party on Refugees, which took place at this Headquarters on 17th January, 1949, together with relevant papers.

2. We shall be very glad to receive any comments which you may wish to make before the next meeting of the Working Party which takes place on the 10th February, 1949.

Zonal

MR. DEANE

26 JAN 1949

2073.

D. LOGAN GRAY,
Director,
DP Branch,
Political Division.

DLG/ATW

Copies to: G. A. Dean, Esq., Zonal Statistical Office.
Central Secretariat, Berlin.
Central Secretariat, Lubbecke.

11B(1)

RESTRICTED

17 January 1949

TWPR/M(49)1

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

MINUTES

of the

First Meeting

held at Lancaster House, Berlin, Germany,
at 1000 hours, 17 January 1949

There were present:

Mr. LOGAN-GRAY, Chairman (British)
Mr. KLEIN (French)
Mr. KELLY (US)

Also present:

British

Mrs. WAGSTAFFE
Mr. DEANE
Mr. MORTIMER

French

Mr. VIEL

United States

Mr. BERTRAM
Mr. BENTON
Mr. LAWRENCE (recorder)

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17 January 1949 TWPR/M(49)1

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON REFUGEES

THE MEETING:

(1) agreed: (a) to take note of the contents of General Robertson's letters of 26 November 1948 to General Clay and Koenig (TWPR/P(48)1 & TWPR/P(48)2); and

(b) to take note of the contents of the letters from General Clay dated 4 December 1948 (TWPR/P(48)3) and General Koenig of 14 December 1949 (TWPR/P(48)4).

2. DEFINITION OF THE SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING PARTY, ITS CONSTITUTION AND MECHANICS OF OPERATION

THE MEETING:

(2) agreed: (a) that the chairmanship of the Working Party should be rotated monthly between the British, French and US members in that order;

(b) that a member of the US delegation (Mr. Lawrence) should be appointed permanent recorder of the Working Party;

(c) that the recorder should have responsibility for selecting the time and place for future meetings; and

(d) that the duties of the Working Party should be:

(i) to examine the refugee problem in Western Germany;
(ii) to discuss various solutions of the refugee problem; and
(iii) to prepare an agreed report to be submitted to the three Military Governors for use as a basis for recommendation to the German Federal government.

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT COORDINATED STATEMENTS OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS RELATING TO REFUGEE POPULATION IN WESTERN GERMANY (TWPR/P(~~48)5~~) 49/1

The British representative pointed out that, after discussing this paper with the British Manpower and Economics Advisers, he had reached the conclusion that additional factual information to support the statements contained in the paper must be obtained. The British member agreed to circulate the written opinions submitted by the British Manpower and Economics Advisers and requested that the US and French members consult with their Manpower and Economics Advisers on this subject.

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THE MEETING:

(3) agreed that the French and US members should submit this paper to their respective Manpower and Economics Advisers and that the opinions of the Manpower and Economics Advisers of the three headquarters should be circulated among the Working Party.

4. DISCUSSION OF A PLAN OF STUDY AND FUTURE ACTION BY THE WORKING PARTY

It being apparent that no further action with regard to the paper referred to in paragraph 3 could be taken until further facts were obtained to support the statements contained in the paper,

THE MEETING:

(4) agreed to instruct the recorder to send a letter to the Bipartite Statistical Office requesting certain statistical information. Each member of the Working Party would also request similar information unilaterally from the appropriate authorities in his respective zone. The statistics to be obtained include the following:

(a) The numbers and the sex and age structure of the refugee population by Regierungsbezirk or by Laender if this is not available.

(b) The density of the refugee population in both rural and urban areas.

(c) The housing conditions of the refugees as contrasted with those of the native population. Here it is desired to know the numbers of refugees living in camps or substandard housing installations; the number billeted on German families; and the number who are living in separate household units.

(d) The number of refugees who are supported by public assistance as contrasted with the native population.

(e) The family status of refugees. In this connection information is desired as to what proportion of the refugee population consists of complete family units, single persons, or family units comprising women and children without male support.

(f) The number of refugees employed, by occupation; the number of unemployed.

(g) The extent to which refugees are suitably employed, that is, the extent to which they are employed in their own trade or profession.

(h) The total number of inhabitants of each Regierungsbezirk in 1939 and the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of displaced persons in camps and occupation personnel, as of this date.

5. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The French member of the Working Party discussed the contents of the letter

from General Koenig to General Robertson (TWPR/P(48)4) and pointed out the following:

General Koenig has discussed the redistribution of refugees with the Ministers-Presidents of the Laender of the French Zone who are reported as being favorably disposed to the acceptance of a certain number of refugees from the US and British Zones. General Koenig was also in agreement with this plan.

Both the Ministers-Presidents and General Koenig felt, however, that such a transfer should not take place during the cold weather and should await the formation of the Federal government. Further, General Koenig believes that this redistribution is not the final answer to the refugee problem. He is of the opinion that the eventual solution lies largely in the emigration of numbers of refugees from Germany to other countries in Europe and even overseas.

THE MEETING:

(5) agreed that the French member would endeavor to obtain some definite information regarding the conditions for acceptance of refugees into the French Zone.

6. DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting was tentatively scheduled for 1000 hours, 10 February 1949, at Lancaster House, Berlin, Germany. The meeting adjourned at 1700 hours.

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17 January 1949 TWPR/Agenda(49)1

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

- - - - -

First Meeting
of the WORKING PARTY
Established by the Three Military Governors to consider
the REFUGEE PROBLEM in the Three Western Zones of Germany to be held
1000 hours Monday, 17th January, 1949.

- - - - -

AGENDA

1. Discuss the terms of reference of the Working Party with particular reference to General Robertson's letters to General Clay and General Koenig dated 26th November, 1948, and their respective replies to these letters dated 4th December, 1948 and 14th December, 1948.

2. Arising out of Item I to define the scope of the activities of the Working Party and agree its constitution and the mechanics of its operation.

3. To consider the paper issued by the U.S. Element subsequent to the exploratory meeting held at Headquarters O.M.G.U.S. on 3rd December, 1948, particularly in the light of discussions which may have taken place subsequently between the U.S., French and British representatives with their respective Economic, Manpower, Etc. Divisions.

4. Arising out of the discussion of Item 3 to agree a plan of study and future action by the Working Party, and to decide the best means of implementing this plan.

5. Any other business.

6. To fix the place and date of next meeting.

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18 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)2

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

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SUBJECT: Transfer of Refugees from Land Schleswig-Holstein

1. The attention of the Bipartite Board has been drawn to the fact that unemployment continues to increase in Land Schleswig-Holstein, while there has been a general decline in unemployment in the rest of the Bizonal Area. The increase in Schleswig-Holstein is attributed to the continued flow to that Land of refugees who cannot be accepted in sufficient numbers in other Laender of the Bizonal Area. The following figures are cited:

Unemployment in percentage of Labour Force

Date	Schleswig-Holstein	
End of	No.	%
June	21,250	2.0
Sept.	89,446	8.6
Oct.	93,358	9.0
Nov.	100,896	9.7

Increase or Decrease of Unemployed

Date	Schleswig-Holstein
July to	
Sept.	+ 68,196
Oct.	+ 3,912
Nov.	+ 7,538

2. It was suggested to the Bipartite Board that, of the three Western Zones, the French Zone is in the best position to give assistance in dealing with the refugee problem, and, in marked contrast to the US/UK Zones, its population is smaller than before the war. In addition it is reported that French Zone unemployment is comparatively light.

3. The Bipartite Board therefore decided at its meeting on 14 January to refer this question to you for consideration. It is requested that you inform this Secretariat of your recommendations on this matter.

WALTER E. MATHER
Major, GSC
Duty Secretary
Bipartite Secretariat

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17 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)1

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

- - - - -

D R A F T

Coordinated Statements of the French, British and United States Military Government Officers Concerned With the Problems Relating to Refugee Population in Western Germany

Statement 1: Despite considerable losses in manpower during the war, Western Germany is heavily overpopulated. This overpopulation is due to the presence in Western Germany of large numbers of persons who were formerly domiciled in areas outside of the present German borders or who were formerly domiciled in what is now the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany. These newcomers, or refugees, are still entering Germany in large numbers and it is estimated that several hundred thousand ethnic Germans who are resident in Eastern European countries must be regarded as potential immigrants to Western Germany. The problem of the assimilation of these newcomers is primarily economic in nature; the cultural or political factors being relatively of lesser importance.

Statement 2: The area conprising Western Germany has suffered a decrease in agricultural and industrial production, plus considerable destruction of housing facilities. There appears, therefore, small prospect of large-scale assimilation of the refugee population.

Statement 3: The situation in Western Germany resulting from the foregoing factors threaten the following:

a. Overall reduction in living standards of the population in general, and of the refugee population in particular.

b. Increasing hostility on the part of the native population whose standard of living is threatened by the presence of the refugee minority.

c. The emergency of a permanently discontented element in the population (the refugees) which will become a political threat to the German society as a whole.

d. The hostile environment in which the refugees find themselves will accentuate their desire to return to their desire to return to their homes giving rise to irredentist or expansionist tendencies.

e. The spread of an already apparent tendency on the part of the refugees to turn to the extreme political right or left for a solution to their problems.

f. The unstable situation becoming a direct invitation to Communist influence and intervention.

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17 January 1949 TWPR/P(49)1

Statement 4: Possible solutions for the problem of overpopulation are as follows:

a. Revision of the Eastern frontiers of Germany to regain territories currently under Polish administration.

b. Removal of all obstacles in the way of emigration of large numbers of the German population. This solution is affected by the following factors:

(1) Displaced Persons currently receive priority for emigration.

(2) Many nations are reluctant to accept Germans as immigrants. This factor may be balanced by preference for German immigrants on the part of certain other nations.

(3) Emigration is at best a selective process. In each case the workers rather than the non-workers tend to emigrate, thus increasing the ratio of the non-workers to workers and increasing the burden of the population upon the economy. Also, nations desiring immigrants are reluctant to accept old people, non-workers, etc.

(4) Physical difficulties attendent to large-scale population movements, in general, and overseas movements, in particular. (shortage of shipping, etc.)

c. Expansion of planned level of industry to enable Western Germany to produce and export enough to pay for its imports of food and raw materials, employ all of its workers, and provide housing for its increasing population.

This solution vitally affects the basic financial, commercial and political policies of the Governments of the occupying powers.

11B(8)

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14 December 1948 TWPR/P(48)4

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

Subject: General Koenig's reply to General Robertson's Letter dated 26 November.

French Commander in Chief in Germany,
Office of the General. Baden-Baden, 14.12.48

My dear General,

I have had consultations on the subject of the German refugees mentioned in your letter of 26th November, 1948 with the three Ministers-President of the French Zone of Occupation.

As they have stated several occasions, they are favourably inclined to the idea of receiving in their respective Laender a certain quota of refugees. It is, incidentally, with this possibility in view that certain estimates were made in the long-term programme submitted to the O.E.E.C.

However, while in agreement in principle, the Ministers-President believe that this operation could not take place immediately without causing serious trouble, particularly in the beginning of winter, and it is advisable beforehand to take fundamental preliminary measures to ensure the distribution, installation and integration of these refugees into community life, all the more so as they have just received a new contingent of German refugees from Denmark.

It is necessary, moreover, to settle beforehand the question of assessment of costs. It is likely that at the time when the Laender of the French Occupation Zone are ready to receive further refugees, the Federal Government will be constituted and could settle this question in agreement with the Laender. This would be, it seems to me, the most normal solution of this problem.

It goes without saying while I believe that the distribution of refugees is essentially a matter for the future Federal Government, this does not in any way exclude the immediate setting up of an Allied working party.

As the question of refugees cannot, indeed, be completely solved by a simple distribution within Western Germany, this working party would also have the task of examining all the data on this problem and of preparing overall solutions, in particular the emigration of surplus groups.

(Sgd.)
KOENIG

General Sir Brian H. Robertson, BART, KCMG, KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, MC.,
Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor,
Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany (British Element),
Berlin, B.A.O.R.

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RESTRICTED

4 December 1948 TWPR/P(48)3

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

- - - - -

Subject: General Clay's reply to General Robertson's 26 November letter

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Military Governor
APO 742
Berlin, Germany.

4 December 1948

My dear Brian,

In your letter of 26 November you raised the question of establishing an Inter-Allied Working Party to consider a redistribution of refugees within Western Germany.

Your concern over the crowded conditions existing in Schleswig- Holstein and throughout the British Zone is appreciated and it is, of course, unnecessary for me to point out that a similar situation exists in Bavaria and throughout the U. S. Zone.

The Western German Government, when it is organized, must realize its obligation with respect to the assimilation of the refugee population. Further, it should be aware that in order to affect the economic, social and political integration of these people, a redistribution of refugees throughout Western Germany probably will be necessary.

As you have stated, the question of demographic pressure is a long-term problem and the redistribution of refugees within Germany is more urgent in nature. I am completely in agreement with your suggestion for establishing an inter-Allied Working Group to consider this problem. I believe, however, that in keeping with our policy of regarding the reception and assimilation of refugees as a responsibility of the German authorities, the report rendered by the Working Party should serve as a basis for a recommendation rather than as a directive to the Federal Government when it is established.

In organizing this Working Group I suggest that the details be worked out by your representative and that of General Koenig in conjunction with my Civil Administration Division who will coordinate the work with my Manpower and Economics Divisions.

Sincerely,

(Signed) LUCIUS D. CLAY
General, U.S. Army
Military Governor

General Sir Brian H. Robertson, BART, KCMG, KCVO, CB, CBE, DSO, MC.,
Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor,
Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany (British Element),
Berlin, B.A.O.R.

IIB(10)

RESTRICTED

26 November 1948 TWPR/P/(48)2

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

- - - - -

Subject: Letter from General Robertson to General Koenig, Reference: MG/5802/C-1
Dated: 26 November 1948.

"I have carefully considered the reply which General Noiret sent to me on the 16th October about the distribution of German refugees in Western Germany

"General Noiret's letter also raised the wider question of demographic pressure in Germany. The two subjects are clearly related, but I feel it is essential that we should deal with them separately since while one is a long term problem obviously incapable of an early solution, the other can, and in my opinion should, be dealt with promptly. The problem of demographic pressure is shortly to be discussed in Berlin by our respective staffs, and I hope that this study will produce a useful appreciation of the nature of the problem and of the best way of tackling it. I fear however, that emigration can in any event have no immediate effect. There is no country in the world prepared to accept an unrestricted flow of German immigrants. I believe that five years would be the minimum period required to effect an appreciable alleviation of demographic pressure. I consider however, that the present manifestly unequal distribution of refugees in Western Germany should not be permitted to continue for so long a period.

"General Noiret rightly remarks that the problem of redistribution will soon be within the competence of the Germans themselves. Nevertheless my Government wish me to make a further effort to secure agreement in the matter between Military Governors. They have a special reason for this desire. As you know, while the whole of the British Zone is over-crowded with refugees, the overcrowding is most serious in Land Schleswig-Holstein. This fact raises particular problems in connection with the Danish-minded minority in Schleswig and you are probably aware that it is a long-standing complaint of the Danish Government that their minority's influencein local affairs has been severely prejudiced by the influx of refugees who outnumber them. In the course of recent discussions in London a Danish delegation emphasized this point and my Government agreed to investigate it. As a result they have instructed me to propose to you and General Clay that an inter-Allied Working Party should immediately be set up to consider a redistribution of refugees within Western Germany. In the opinion of my Government, the fact that the problem will soon be within the competence of the Germans would not invalidate the labours of such Working Party. It should be possible for it to produce a report before the Occupation Statute is proclaimed, and the report could then be communicated to the appropriate German authorities with a recommendation that it should be put into force.

"I very much hope that you will feel able to agree to this proposal. I understand that the long-term programme submitted on behalf of the French Zone to the O. E. E. C. envisages the admission of 300,000 refugees from

RESTRICTED

26 November 1948 TWPR/P(48)2

other parts of Western Germany. I hope that this can be interpreted as a willingness on your part to start receiving these refugees at an early date.

I am writing in similar terms to General Clay.

(Sgd.) B. H. Robertson.

General d' Armee Pierre Koenig,
Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces of Occupation,
BADEN-BADEN

Copy to: - Political Adviser."

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RESTRICTED

26 November 1948 TWPR/P(48)1

TRIPARTITE WORKING PARTY ON GERMAN REFUGEES

- - - - -

Subject: Letter From General Robertson to General Clay, Reference: MG/5802/C-in-C
Dated: 26 November 1948.

I have been instructed to raise with you once again the question of the distribution of German refugees in Western Germany.

The problem of redistribution will, of course, soon be within the competence of the Germans themselves, but in the meantime my Government wishes me to make a further effort to secure agreement in the matter between Military Governors. They have a special reason for this desire. As I have explained before, while the whole of the British Zone is overcrowded with refugees, the overcrowding is most serious in Land Schleswig-Holstein and this raises particular problems in connection with the Danish-minded minority in Schleswig. As you are probably aware, it is a long-standing complaint of the Danish Government that their minority's influence in local affairs has been severely prejudiced by the influx of refugees who outnumber them. In the course of recent discussions in London a Danish delegation emphasised this point and my government agreed to investigate it. As a result they have instructed me to propose to you and General Koenig that an inter-Allied Working Party should immediately be set up to consider a redistribution of refugees within Western Germany. My Government believes that the fact that the problem will soon be within the competence of the Germans will not invalidate the labour of such a Working Party. It should be possible for it to produce a report before the Occupation Statute is proclaimed and the report could then be communicated to the appropriate German authorities with a recommendation that it should be put into force. I very much hope that you will feel able to agree to this proposal.

I should perhaps make it clear that I believe that this problem can and should be separated from the wider question of demographic pressure. I understand that arrangements have already been made to begin a preliminary study of the latter question and that officials of the French, British and United States Military Governments are shortly to meet in Berlin. I think that such work should be useful and I hope that it may lead to agreement upon the nature and extent of the problem. But I am sure you will agree that demographic pressure is a long-term problem and that whatever solution is adopted the effects are unlikely to be appreciable for some years. I do not believe that the immediate problem of redistribution within Germany can be deferred for so long.

I am writing in similar terms to General Koenig.

(Sgd.) B. H. Robertson

General Lucius D. Clay,
Military Governor,
Office of Military Governor US

Copy to Political Adviser

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10A

Manpower from Schleswig-Holstein for Nordrhein/Westfalen

"Tagesspiegel" 23.1.49 Berlin (US Sector) EPR No. 153

The industry in NRW needs 200.000 additional workers, as the works are employed almost to the extent of their capacity. In December 1948, over 2.000 skilled workers were recruited among refugees in SH. Each of these refugees may claim a relief of DM 1.500 and an additional DM 3.000 of credit if he is prepared to repair or build accommodation for himself & his family.

MR. DEANE

File

9B

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

28th January, 1949

To: Chief,
Bipartite Statistical Group, BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt, B.A.O.R. 21.

.....

With reference to my telephone conversation yesterday with Mr. Slade, I enclose herewith a copy of the P.W. and D.P. Branch Paper about German Manpower Requirements in 1952 together with my brief comments on this and the general problem to which it relates.

Signed: E. A. P. SPENCER,
Zonal Statistical Office.

8A(1)

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

24th January, 1949

Dear

There are three subjects I want to mention in this letter.

(a) Population Statistics
(b) The future of StABB
(c) Information on Refugees

2. You already know that BIPSTATS and StaVeWi have now taken over the subject of population. This applies particularly to estimates of current population and forecasts for the years ahead. BIPSTATS and this Office are, however, working in the closest touch on the problems that arise and the Bipartite Board stipulated that all official population figures and projections relating to the combined area and the Berlin Sectors should be released through the Bipartite Statistical Office only after clearance with Headquarters of C.C.G. (BE) and O.M.G.U.S. In this respect Headquarters C.C.G. (BE) really means the Zonal Statistical Office, although the Bipartite Secretariat will also forward the estimates to the Economic Adviser and to any other interested body. You will also have seen in orders (Routine Orders 1949 No.1 - section 12) that Zonal agents requiring estimates of current or future population or any analysis of population figures should apply to the Zonal Statistical Office.

3. At the present time a paper is before the Bipartite Secretariat for the Bipartite Board giving estimates prepared by StaVeWi and BIPSTATS of the future population to the end of 1953 showing a joint figure for the combined area and the British and American Sectors of Berlin. This paper, which has been agreed by this Office, is waiting comment from the Americans before being submitted to the Board. The figures cannot be regarded as official until approved by the Board, and therefore I do not want to release them except for special urgent needs when you may have them on application to me. StABB have also prepared an age distribution of the population of the Combined Area at mid 1948 and I am waiting comment from the Bipartite Office before releasing these figures. None of these estimates gives separate figures for the British Zone. Also at the moment we have nearly ready for release the population estimates by Länder for 30th September 1948.

4. Although all the loose ends are not yet tied up the general plan is as follows. From the 1st April Dr. Horstmann will be taken into StaVeWi together with such experts from his staff in StABB as StaVeWi

/requires

R.S.O. Land Schleswig-Holstein.
R.S.O. Land Niedersachsen.
R.S.O. Land Nordrhein-Westfalen.
R.S.O. H.Q. Hansestadt Hamburg.

requires. Until the 1st April these persons will continue in StABB but Dr. Horstmann may in official correspondence use the StaVeWi address. Dr. Horstmann will take over all matters in StaVeWi regarding population and kindred subjects. For the present Dr. Horstmann will still be located in Minden and the transfer to Wiesbaden will take place when accommodation is available there. This may be after the 1st April.

5. The following should for the moment be treated as confidential as far as the Land Statistical Offices are concerned, since the information will eventually be given to them by StaVeWi and I am not yet sure whether the plan is finally settled. Recently BIPSTATS and ZSO considered with Dr. Fürst all subjects still being dealt with by StABB and, assuming that public health statistics could be considered so closely linked with population that Dr. Fürst could take these over officially, it seemed that the only statistics not taken over by StaVeWi were those for education and crime. An ultimate decision on these statistics depends to a certain extent on the future German Government but Dr. Fürst considers that, although he cannot legally take over statistics of education and crime, he can undertake unofficially the central compilation of the results arising in the Länder. It would therefore appear that all statistics can from the 1st April be shouldered by StaVeWi. The function of StABB will therefore disappear by the 1st April and that Office is being disbanded.

6. If you have any population queries you should forward them to this Office and they will be dealt with by the Research and Analysis staff. There seems no reason, however, to debar you from direct contact with BIPSTATS if the request is about figures readily available. According to orders, however, Zonal and Regional Groups of C.C.G. should apply to this Office, and I certainly should be contacted on any problem that requires estimation of population statistics for the British Zone.

7. Now we come to refugees. In Berlin a Tripartite Working Party is considering this thorny old subject. They are concerned in obtaining as much information as possible regarding the structure of the refugee community and the social position of refugees. Dr. Fürst and Dr. Horstmann have been asked to supply all the data they can which will throw any light on the difference economically and socially between the refugee and the "native". They are obtaining the statistics of numbers and density, the degree to which refugees and natives are on public assistance, the occupations, the unemployment rates, the extent to which refugees are employed in their own occupations (though this appears to be only for the U.S. Zone Länder) They are very doubtful whether they can obtain useful information on housing conditions (e.g. how many in camps, billeted, in suitable accommodation etc.) or on family status (e.g. whether complete family units, single persons, partial families of women and children without male support etc.).

8. If you know of any sound statistical investigations which have been made in your Land (even if covering only small localities) where the figures have not been sent in the ordinary course of events to StABB or StaVeWi I would be grateful if you would procure them and send them to me. As the next meeting of the working party is on or about 10th February, we are trying to gather in all information by 7th February. I do not want you to encourage at the present juncture any special investigations. This request is only for any information which is readily available. PORO have been contacted here so local teams need not be approached.

9. Taking a refugee to mean a person now living in Western Germany who was not here on 1.9.39, there are 8 million in the three zones. Many of these are housed at least as well as the average German and are in satisfactory employment and may be assumed to have already been assimilated into the ordinary German economy. What we are anxious to measure is the

/extent

8 A(2)

extent of assimilation and to discover the number who at the moment are living in depressed circumstances without any visible sign of improvement. It is quite possible that our aggregate figures will not help us towards defining these hard cases but that small local social enquiries will give us on a sort of sample basis the information we lack. Many airy papers have been written on the subject of refugees. What we want to find now are the hard facts.

10. I shall be away on leave from to-morrow until Thursday, 30th February, so if you have any queries on this subject, please contact Miss Goodden or Mr. Unway.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. DEANE.

FILE

8B

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Tel: Minden 1728 Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

Ref: ZS/2073 24th January, 1949

Dear Teddy,

... I enclose confidentially a letter sent to-day to all Regional Statistical Officers.

Yours ever,

E. H. Slade Esq.,
Chief,
Bipartite Statistical Group, BICO,
489 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Frankfurt, B.A.O.R. 21.

File 7A

[redacted]

Tel: Minden 1728

Ref: ZS/2073

Zonal Statistical Office,
64 H.Q. C.C.G. (BE),
Minden, B.A.O.R. 1.

24th January, 1949

Dear Logan Gray,

On Thursday and Friday of last week I was in Frankfurt and I talked over the refugee problem with Slade, Chief of the Bipartite Statistical Group, some of his staff, and also Dr. Furst, Director of the German Bizonal Statistical Office who will obtain the information available. Although I am doubtful whether aggregate figures will define the problem, we shall I hope obtain a good deal of information in time for the 10th February. I have also written to the Statistical Officers at each of the Regional Offices of the British Zone and information may come in from them also.

We have set the target date for the supply of information as the 7th February and it is possible that, if the information only comes through them, there will hardly be time to prepare a full study of the statistics for the next meeting if it is held on the 10th February. However, I think the next meeting should be held about then because we can probably sort out the statistics round the conference table. I should in any case come to Berlin a day before the meeting in order to get an idea of what is available and opportunity to discuss it with you. It is possible that I shall receive duplicates of most of the information here in Minden, in which case things will be easier.

White of PORO was away in England when I 'phoned him last Wednesday, but his Deputy, Craig, told me that he was just completing a report on this very subject and that it would be ready at the beginning of this week. He would send copies to you and to me. Until we see the detailed report, it is hard to assess the value of the information, but he gave me the rather astonishing news that his survey showed that the refugee in the British Zone was more contented than the native.

I am going away to-morrow and will not be back until Thursday February 3rd, when I will go through any information that has by then come to me. I have given my staff the lines on which they should work if anything can be done before my return. If you have any problems before then please 'phone E. A. Spencer, Telephone Minden 1730.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. Deane

G. A. DEANE.

Director

D. Logan Gray, Esq., C.B.E., M.C.,
Deputy Chief,
Displaced Persons Branch,
Political Division,
HQ CCG (BE),
Berlin, BAOR 2

Ref: ZS/2072

Draft letter to Bipartite Statistical Office from Recorder of Tripartite Working Party on Refugees.

A Tripartite Working Party has been set up by the Military Governors to consider the problem of the refugee population. This committee needs for its consideration any readily available statistical information which gives a picture of the economic and social position of the refugees in the Western Zones to-day. Particular emphasis should be placed on the extent to which they have been assimilated into the native German population, and also as to whether they are living under conditions less favourable than that of the native Germans.

2. As the Working Party must complete an early report, it is requested that as much information as possible be made available by the 7th February.

3. The type of statistical information most helpful would be as follows:-

1. The numbers and the sex and age structure of the refugees population by Regierungsbezirk or by Länder if this is not available.

2. The density of the refugee population by rural and urban areas.

3. Housing conditions of refugees contrasted with those of native Germans. Here it would be desirable to know the numbers living in camps or unsuitable dwellings, the number billeted on German families and the number who are living in separate household units.

4. The number of refugees who are supported to-day by public assistance as contrasted with the native population.

5. The family status. Information is desired as to what proportion of the refugee population consists of complete family units, single persons, or families comprising women with children but without male support.

6. The number of refugees employed by occupations and the number unemployed.

7. The extent to which refugees are suitably employed, that is the extent to which they are employed in their own trade.

8. The population in 1939 and at the present day by Regierungsbezirk.

4. It is realized that much of the above information is not available for the whole Bizonal area, but it may be possible that certain local information has already been compiled which would be helpful as a sample of general conditions.

This letter is being sent by Secty of Refugee Working Party to BIPSTATS.

Secty. Edward W. Lawrence
D.P. Branch CAD OMGUS
Berlin Tel. 26-42052

5A

First Meeting

of the WORKING PARTY

established by the three Military Governors to consider

the REFUGEE PROBLEM in the three Western Zones of Germany to be held

1000 hours Monday, 17th January, 1949.

AGENDA

1. Discuss the terms of reference of the Working Party with particular reference to General Robertson's letters to General Clay and General Koenig dated 26th November, 1948, and their respective replies to these letters dated 4th December, 1948 and 14th December, 1948.

2. Arising out of Item I to define the scope of the activities of the Working Party and agree its constitution and the mechanics of its operation.

3. To consider the paper issued by the U.S. Element subsequent to the exploratory meeting held at Headquarters O.M.G.U.S. on 3rd December, 1948, particularly in the light of discussions which may have taken place subsequently between the U.S., French and British representatives with their respective Economic, Manpower, etc. Divisions.

4. Arising out of the discussion of Item 3 to agree a plan of study and future action by the Working Party, and to decide the best means of implementing this plan.

5. Any other business.

6. To fix the place and date of next meeting.

4A

MINUTE SHEET

Mr. Logan Grey.

Subject: Extracts from letter on German Manpower Requirements - 1952

1. Any estimates on the labour position in the year 1952 must be founded on certain assumptions concerning the size of the population at that date and the distribution and production output of the working population. It has been, for example, that the population in the bizone will amount to 46.25 million at 1st January 1953.

45.9 on latest estimates

2. The following table estimates the numbers of working people who will be available as at 1st January 1953 in relation to the labour requirements at that date.

	(a) available labour 1st Jan. 1953 (thousands)	(b) / ERP Estimates Labour requirets 1st Jan. 1953 (thousands)	(c) Increase over employed in June 1948. (thousands)
Total.	21,300	19,118	+ 793
Male	13,000	12,264	+ 322
Female	8,300	6,854	+ 471

3. The following table shows the estimated population in the Bizonal area (inc. Berlin US/UK Sectors) at the end of December 1952, together with an estimate of the available working population at that date. The available working population has been calculated by assuming that 90% of the male population in the working ages from 14-65 will be available for work and that 47% of the females within those ages will be working, or seeking work. The reduction is necessary to allow for a higher proportion of incapacitated men. The female percentage is also placed at a lower figure than 1939 (47% instead of 49,5%).

Who made these estimates & assumptions?

Estimated Population in the Bizonal Area
(inc. Berlin US/UK Sectors)

End December 1952
(Thousands of Persons)

Age Groups	Male No.		Female No.		Total No.	
Under 14	5,090	23.7	4,759	19.2	9,849	21.3
14 to 65	14,461	67.4	17,708	71.4	32,169	69.6
Over 65	1,901	8.9	2,331	9.4	4,232	9.1
	21,452	100.0	24,798	100.0	46,250	100.0

45.9
45.6

% of 1946 Census

26.3 | 21.1 | 23.4
64.9 | 70.4 | 67.9
8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7
100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0

Over . . .

Available Working Population in Bizonal Area
(Including Berlin US/UK Sectors)

End December 1952.
(Millions of Persons)

	Male	Female	Total
Bizone	12.6	7.95	2o.55
Berlin	.4	.35	.75
Total	13.0	8.3	21.3

For Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, requirements are assumed to remain at approx. 4 1/2 million persons, but the relative proportion of males is expected to decline as positions become open in industry. The trend will be a natural one in the direction of the pre-war ration of employment in this industry group when male employees numbered 1.8 million and female workers 2.4 million.

Labour employed June 1948 and Labour requirements 1.1.1953
(in thousands of persons.)
Bizone exclusive of British & US Sectors of Berlin.

Economic Group	Employed June 1948	Require'ts 1.1.1953	Increase or decrease over June 1948.
	Total	Total	Total
Agriculture Forestry & Fishing.	4513	4500	-13
Industry	4000	5000	+1000
Handicrafts	3101	2900	-201
Commerce & Transportation	2988	3100	+ 112
Public & Private Services	2305	2000	- 3o5
Domestic Service	600	800	+ 200
Total	17507	18300	+ 793
	British & US Sectors of Berlin		
March 1948			
All Industry	818	818	0
Grand Total Incl. Berlin	18,325	19,118	+793

December 13th 1948.

R. Mortimer
PW & DP Branch.

How was this calculated
On what level of [illegible]
efficiency?

BIZONAL EMPLOYMENT JUNE 1948 AND LABOR REQUIREMENTS JANUARY 1953

(In Thousands of Persons)

Economic Group	Employed June 1948			Requirements January 1953			Increase or Decrease over June 1948		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture									
Forestry and Fishing	4,513	2,242	2,271	4,500	2,100	2,400	- 13	- 142	+ 129
Industry	4,000	3,200	800	5,000	4,000	1,000	+1,000	+ 800	+ 200
Handicrafts	3,101	2,481	620	2,900	2,340	560	- 201	- 141	- 60
Commerce and Transportation	2,988	2,063	925	3,100	2,100	1,000	+ 112	- 37	+ 75
Public and Private Services	2,305	1,504	801	2,000	1,269	731	- 305	- 235	- 70
Domestic Service	600	2	598	800	5	795	+ 200	+ 3	+ 197
TOTAL	17,507	11,492	6,015	18,300	11,814	6,486	+ 793	+ 322	+ 471
Berlin	818 1/	450 1/	368 1/	818	450	368	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL incl. Berlin	18,325	11,942	6,383	19,118	12,264	6,854	+ 793	+ 322	+ 471

1/ March 1948.

Total Popul^n 43.128

..18325 = 42.5%

Jan 1957 Forecast Popl^n

	Max	Lower
	45.9	45.6
42.5% =	19.5	19.4

4B

3A

Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
Civil Administration Division
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

7 December 1948.

Dear Colonel:

Attached for your comments, additions, or revisions are two copies of my interpretation of the statements which we agreed upon last Friday. George Weisz and I have gone over them together and feel that they represent in general what we had in mind at the meeting. I have also forwarded copies to Dr. Meillon.

Your suggestions as to what you feel should be our next step with regard to bringing this matter most forcibly to the attention of our respective Governments would be most welcome. Before taking further action we will await your reply and that of our French colleague.

Sincerely,

Edward W. Lawrence
Displaced Persons Branch

Colonel D. Logan Gray, CBE, MC
Displaced Persons Branch
Political Division
Headquarters Control Commission for Germany (B.E.)
Berlin, B.A.O.R.2

3.B(1)

Coordinated Statements of the French, British and United States Military Government Officers Concerned with the Problems Relating to Refugee Population in Western Germany

Statement1: Despite considerable losses in manpower during the war, Western Germany is heavily overpopulated. This overpopulation is due to the presence in Western Germany of large numbers of persons who were formerly domiciled in areas outside of the present German borders or who were formerly domiciled in what is now the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany. These newcomers, or refugees, are still entering Germany in large numbers and it is estimated that several hundred thousand ethnic Germans who are resident in Eastern European countries must be regarded as potential immigrants to Western Germany. The problem of the assimilation of these newcomers is primarily economic in nature; the cultural or political factors being relatively of lesser importance.

Didn't know there are so many left.

Statement 2: The area comprising Western Germany has suffered a decrease in agricultural and industrial production, plus considerable destruction of housing facilities. There appears, therefore, small prospect of large-scale assimilation of the refugee population.

Statement 3: The situation in Western Germany resulting from the foregoing factors threaten the following:

a. Overall reduction in living standards of the population in general, and of the refugee population in partuculat.

b. Increasing hostility on the part of the native population whose standard of living is threatened by the presence of the refugee minority.

c. The emergence of a permanently discontented element in the population 'the refugees) which will become a political threat to the German society as a whole.

d. The hostile environment in which the refugees find themselves will accentuate their desire to return to their homes giving rise to irredentist or expansionist tendencies.

e. The spread of an already apparent tendency of the part of the refugees to turn to the extreme political right or left for a solution to their problems.

f. The unstable situation becoming a direct invitation to Communist influence and intervention.

Statement 4: Possible solutions for the problem of overpopulation are as follows:

a) Revision of the Eastern frontiers of Germany to regain territories currently under Polish administration.

b) Removal of all obstacles in the way of emigration of large numbers of the German population. This solution is affected by the following factors:

(1) Displaced Persons currently receive priority for emigration.

(2) Many nations are reluctant to accept Germans as imigrants. This factor may be balanced by preference for German immigrants on the part of certain other nations.

(3) Emigration is at best a selective process. In each case the workers rather than the non-workers tend to emigrate, thus increasing the ratio of the non-workers to workers and increasing the burden of the population upon the economy. Also, nations desiring immigrants are reluctant to accept old people, non-workers, etc.

(4) Physical difficulties attendent on large-scale population movements, in general, and overseas movements, in particular. (shortage of shipping etc.)

c) Expansion of planned level of industry to enable Western Germany to produce and export enough to pay for its imports of food and raw materials, employ all of its workers, and provide housing for its increasing population.

(1) This solution vitally affects the basic financial, commercial and policies of the Governments of the occupying powers.

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W/POL/1456

Mr. Logan Gray.

Subject: Comparative notes on Statistics produced by the Americans, and our own.

The American Statistics appear, on the surface to be more informative than our own, although I am of the opinion what we have produced more comprehensive figures.

Attached is a list of various Refugee etc. Statistics received from the Americans, and the following notes give some comparative information.

1.) It will be observed that sheets 6 & 7 of the U.S. appendices have some co-relation with our Appendix "A", e.g. "Displaced persons receiving IRO Care & Maintenance in Displaced persons Camps, broken down by Nationalities". Sheet No.6 (US Appendices) refers to "Number of Refugees in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone by Country of Origin, 29th Oct 1946", and Sheet No.7, No. of Refugees etc. - 1st July 1948. In both Appendices, perdentage rates are also given.

2.) In our Appendix "B", we give "Estimated total Population in the three Western Zones, based on the Population census at 29th October.1946 - the US Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4 show Population by Population groups as at:

a) 15th February 1946, 1st January 1946 and 1st July 1948.
b) 15th February 1946 (in the three Laender of the US Zone)
c) 1st January 1947 - do -
d) 1st July 1948 - do -

3.) It will be observed that figures of Refugees in the US Zone (three Laender, exclusive Land Bremen) are at variance with those given in our Appendix "C", i.e. US Appendix (sheet No.6) 2,698,924. Our Appendix "C" - 3,250,000 - (difference 551,076).

367,294, resident in Soy. Zone and Berlin on 1.9.39 not included in U.S. stats. as they are not called Refugees. Part of difference may be accounted for by exclusion of Bremen and of persons of other than German nationality from the U.S. stats. and by use of different sources.

4.) Sheet No.10 of the US Appendices shows "Age/Sex structure of Resident Population and Refugees, US Zone, 29th October 1946" and sheets 11 & 12 similar information in respect to Bavaria & Hesse. Our Appendix "D" gives us a "Breakdown of Refugees in the British Zone as at the Census date, October 29th, 1946", split up into VOLKSDEUTSCHE and REICHSDEUTSCHE, also a "Comparative Analysis of the Age structure of the Indigenous Population and the Refugees".

(Sgd) R. Mortimer.
PW & DP Branch.
Political Divn.

December 7th, 1948.

Pl. attach the U.S. and our own statistical tables

(Sgd) Initials
7/XII/48

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LIST OF U.S. APPENDICES SHOWING REFUGEE etc.

STATISTICS HELD BY US.

1. U.S. Zone (excluding Land Bremen) Population by Population groups, 15th Feb 1946, 1st Jan 47 and 1st July 48, and percentage rates.

2. Population by Population groups in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone, 15th Feb 46, and percentage rates.

3. Population by Population groups in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone, 1st Jan 47, and percentage rates.

4. Population by Population groups in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone, 1st July 48, and percentage rates.

5. Number of Refugees in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone, 1945, through 1st October 1948 (according to the statistics of the Refugee Administrations).

6. "Where the Refugees come from" - Number of Refugees in the three Laender of the U.S, Zone (excluding Land Bremen) by Country of Origin on 29th October 1946.

   NOTE "Refugees wre defined as persons of German mother tongue with Residence on 1st Sep 1939 in the former Reich territory East of Oder/Neisse, (Boundaries as of 1937) and in Foreign countries, living at the date of the census within the three Laender of the US Zone."

7. Numbers of Refugees by Country of Origin in the three Laender of the US Zone 1st July 1948, (According to the Reports of the Refugee Administrations).

8. (Omitted) LAND BAYERN, Reg/Bez Oberlagern. % rates of Refugees ~~among total population~~ 1 JULY 48 (Ration Card population - DP in camp).

9. (Omitted) similar tables other Reg/Bez & Lands

10. Age/Sex structure of Resident Population & Refugees US Zone 29 Oct 46.

11. (Omitted) " " " BAVARIA

12. (Omitted). " " " HESSE

December 7th, 1948.

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U.S. Zone (excluding Land Bremen)
Population by Population Groups

15 February 1946, 1 January 1947, and 1 July 1948

Tousands.

	15 February 1946	1 January 1947	1 July 1948
Natives	13, 004	12,948	13,260
Refugees	947	2,866	3,139
Evacuees 1/	587	485	487
Foreigners living outside of camps	160	203	226
DP's in camps	370	372	289
Total Population	15,068	16,874	17,401
	Percentage Rates		
Natives	86.3	76.7	76.2
Refugees	6.3	17.0	18.0
Evacuees	3.9	2.9	2.8
Foreigners living outside of camps	1.1	1.2	1.3
DP's in camps	2.4	2.2	1.7
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Evacuees from other Zones and Berlin. These figures do not include evacuees from the other Laender of the US Zone or so-called native evacuees, i.e. Bavarians evacuated within Bavaria.

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Population by Population Groups

in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone

15 February 1946

Thousands

	Bavaria	Wuerttembg Baden	Hesse	U.S. Zone excluding Land Bremen
1. Ration card population				
2. Natives				13,004
3. Refugees 1/	735	97	115	947
4. Evacuees 1/	377	90	120	587
5. Foreigners living outside of camps				160 1/
6. DP's in camps				370 1/
Total Population				15,068 2/

Percentage Rates

Natives	86.3
Refugees	6.3
Evacuees	3.9
Foreigners living outside of camps	1.1
DP's in camps	2.4
Total Population	100.0

1/ Source: Information by Mr. Weisz

2/ Estimated figure (Pop. Branch, CAD)

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Population by Population Groups

in the Three Laender of the U.S. Zone

1 January 1947

Thousands

Population Groups	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg Baden	Hesse	US Zone (excl. Bremen)
1. Ration card population 1/	(8,838)	(3,642)	(4,022)	(16,502)
2. Natives 2/	6,728	2,990	3,230	12,948
3. Refugees 1/	1,717	569	580	2,866
4. Evacuees 3/	251 a/	52 a/	182 a/	485 a/
5. Foreigners living outside of camps 3/	142	31	30	203
6. DP's in camps 1/	244	62	66	372
Total 1/	9,082	3,704	4,088	16,874

Percentage Rates

Natives	74.1	80.7	79.0	76.7
Refugees	18.8	15.4	14.2	17.0
Evacuees	2.8	1.4	4.5	2.9
Foreigners living outside of camps	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2
DP's in camps	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Source: estimated figures of Bavaria Stat.Office (Dr.Szameitat)

2/ Ration card population less refugees, evacuess, and foreigners living outside of camps: 1, 3, 4 and 5.

3/ Source: MG/DP/1/F. 1946 survey.

4/ Evacuees from other Zones and Berlin. These figures do not include evacuees from other Laender of the US Zone or so-called native evacuees, i.e. Bavarians evacuated within Bavaria.

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Population by Population Groups

in the Three Laender of the U.S. Zone

1 July 1948

in Thousands

Population Groups	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg Baden	Hesse	U.S. Zone excluding Bremen
1. Ration card population	(9,122)	(3,795)	(4,195)	(17,112)
2. Natives 1/	6,847	3,063	3,350	13,260
3. Refugees	1,864	653	622	3,139
4. Evacuees	252 a/	40 a/	195 a/	487 a/
5. Foreigners living outside of camps	159	39	28	226
6. DP's in camps	193	47	49	289
Total Population	9,315	3,842	4,244	17,401

Percentage Rates

Natives	73.5	79.7	78.9	76.2
Refugees	20.0	17.0	14.6	18.0
Evacuees	2.8	1.1	4.6	2.8
Foreigners living outside of camps	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3
DP's in camps	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.7
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Ration card population less refugees, evacuees, and foreigners living outside of camps: 1,3,4 and 5.

a/ Evacuees from other Zones and Berlin. These figures donot include evacuees from the other Laender of the US Zone or so-called native evacuees, i.e. Bavarians evacuated within Bavaria.

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Number of Refugees in the Three Laender of the US Zone 1945 through 1 October 1948

According to the Statistics of the Refugee Administrations.

Date	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg Baden	Hesse	Three Laender of the US Zone
1945				
January	30.000	NA	NA	-
June	605,000	NA	NA	-
December	734,021	NA	118,049	-
1946				
1 April	846,440	231,200 1/	173,355	1,250,995
1 July	1,235,939	324,676 2/	355,920	1,916,533
1 Oct	1,560,104	502,994	499,891	2,562,989
(29 Oct interpol.)	(1,602,908)	(520,974)	(518,886)	(2,642,768)
(29 Oct census)	(1,657,765	(509,328)	(531,831)	(2,698,924)
1947				
1 Jan	1,695,901	560,023	560,166	2,816,090
1 April	1,744,004	577,677	573,302	2,894,983
1 July	1,762,884	600,737	593,418	2,957,039
1 Oct	1,802,933	614,251	602,094	3,019,278
1948				
1 Jan	1,823,677	627,244	607,359	3,058,480
1 April	1,841,433	636,858	616,820	3,095,111
1 July	1,864,479	652,747	621,734	3,138,960
1 Oct	1,883,295	673,096	638,041	3,194,432

Note: These figures are derived from current refugee registration of the Fluechtlingskimmissare. The definition of "Fluechtlinge" used by these statistics differs somewhat from that used in the general population census of 29 Oct 1946. Due to this difference the figures of the current refugee registration interpolated as of the 29 October 1946 deviate slightly from the refugee figures derived from the census of 29 Oct 1946. See the figures in ( ).

1/ as of 26 April 1946 - 2/ as of 6 June 1946.

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Where the Refugees Came From

Number of Refugees in the Three Laender of the US Zone (excluding Land Bremen) by Country of Origin, 29 October 1946

Note: Refugees are defined as persons of German mother tongue with residence on 1 September 1939 in the former Reich territory east of Oder/Neisse (boundaries as of 1937) and in foreign countries, living at the date of the census within the Three Laender of the U.S. Zone.

Country of Origin	Bavaria		Wuerttemberg-Baden		Hesse		U.S. Zone (excl. Bremen)	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Former Reich territory east of Oder/Neisse, thereof:	533,664	32.2	75 233	14.8	127 063 ✓	23.9	735 960	27.3
Silesia east of Lausitzer Neisse	431 808	26.0	49 176	9.7	71 231 ✓	13.4	552 215	20.5
East Prussia	70 085	4.2	15 517	3.1	33 793 ✓	6.4	119 395	4.4
East Pomerania	23 715	1.4	8 319	1.6	17 210 ✓	3.2	49 244	1.8
Eastern Part of Brandenburg	8 056	0.6	2 221 ✓	0.4	4 829 ✓	0.9	15 106	0.6
Foreign Countries	1 110 940	67.0	433 066	85.0	404 768	76.1	1 948 774	72.2
thereof: Czechoclovakia	871 863	52.7	256.703	50.3	332 940	62.7	1 461 506	54.2
Jugoslavia	51 759	3.1	28 074	5.5	7 449	1.4	87 282	3.2
Roumania	37 515	2.2	25 428	5.0	4 308	0.8	67 251	2.5
Poland	36 827	2.2	11 154	2.2	12 407	2.3	60 388	2.2
Hungary	34 181	2.1	77 978	15.3	21 082	4.0	133 241	4.9
Austria	33 943	2.1	10 291	2.0	9 209	1.7	53 443	2.0
Soviet Union (incl. Baltic States)	20 330	1.2	8 426	1.7	3 359	0.6	32 115	1.2
other foreign countries	24 522	1.4	15 012	3.0	14 014	2.6	53 548	2.0
Country of Origin not reported	13 161	0.8	1 029	0.2	-	-	14 190	0.5
Total	1 567 765	100.0	509 328	100.0	531 831	100.0	2 698 924	100.0

Sources: Bavaria: Die Fluechtlinge in Bayern, Heft 142 der Beitraege zur Statistik Bayerns, published by Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt; Wuertemberg-Baden: Statistische Monatshefte Wuerttemberg-Baden, published by Statistische Landesaemter in Stuttgart und Karlsruhe, second vol. No.10, October 1948; Hesse: unpublished material of Hessisches Statistisches Landesamt und Bayerisches Statistisches Landesamt.

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Number of Refugees by Country of Origin in the Three Laender of the U.S, Zone

1 July 1948

According to the Reports of the Refugee Administrations

	Bavaria	Wuerttemberg Baden	Hesse	U.S. Zone excl. Bremen
Czechoslovakia	1 037 483	342 588	387 021	1 767 092
Hungary	51 413	104 865	27 380	183 658
Austria	26 832	10 464	7 224	44 520
Other foreign countries	142 964	96 351	32 233	271 548
(thereof: Jugoslavia	NA	(28 381	(8 211)	-
Roumania	NA	(26 093)	(3 464)	-
Poland)	NA	(14 598)	(11 068)	-
Former German territories east of Oder/Neisse	605 787	98 479 1/	167 876	872 142
	1 864 479	652 747	621 734	3 138 960

Percentage Rates

Czechoslovakia	55.6	52.5	62.2	56.3
Hungary	2.8	16.1	4.4	5.9
Austria	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
other foreign countries	7.7	14.7	5.2	8.6
(thereof: Jugoslavia	NA	(4.3)	(1.3)	-
Roumania	NA	(4.0)	(0.6)	-
Poland	NA	(2.2)	(1.8)	-
Former German territories east of Oder/Neisse	32.5	15.1	27.0	27.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Estimated.

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Age/Sex Structure of Resident Population and Refugees
U.S. Zone
29 October 1946

Age Groups in Years	males number	males percent	females number	females percent	both sexes number	both sexes percent
Resident Population						
0 - 19	2 673 406	36.2	2 620 117	29.1	5 293 523	32.3
20 - 29	835 284	11.3	1 348 892	15.1	2 184 176	13.3
30 - 39	980 103	13.3	1 445 917	16.0	2 426 020	14.8
40 - 49	1 119 633	15.2	1 359 570	15.1	2 479 203	15.1
50 - 64	1 107 831	15.0	1 441 462	16.0	2 549 293	15.6
65 and over	661 880	9.0	798 537	8.8	1 460 417	8.9
Total	7 378 137	100.0	9 014 495	100.0	16 392 632	100.0
Number of females to 100 males			122.2			
Refugees						
0 - 19	462 418	37.4	451 534	30.5	913 952	33.6
20 - 29	173 315	14.0	238 913	16.1	412 228	15.2
30 - 39	175 796	14.2	236 813	16.0	412 609	15.2
40 - 49	162 445	14.7	217 377	14.7	379 822	14.7
50 - 64	160 331	13.0	221 732	14.9	382 063	14.0
65 and over	83 005	6.7	115 934	7.8	198 939	7.3
Total	1 237 310	100.0	1 482 303	100.0	2 719 613	100.0
Number of females to 100 males			119.8			
Other Resident Population (natives, evacuees etc.)						
0 - 19	2 210 988	36.0	2 168 583	28.8	4 379 571	32.0
20 - 29	661 969	10.8	1 109 979	14.7	1 771 948	13.0
30 - 39	804 307	13.1	1 209 104	16.0	2 013 411	14.7
40 - 49	937 188	15.3	1 142 193	15.2	2 079 381	15.2
50 - 64	947 500	15.4	1 219 730	16.2	2 167 230	15.9
65 and over	578 875	9.4	682 603	9.1	1 261 478	9.2
Total	6 140 827	100.0	7 532 192	100.0	13 673 017	100.0
Number of females to 100 males			122.7			

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APPENDIX "A"

Displaced Persons (including those in transit) receiving IRO care and maintenance in Displaced Persons' Camps, broken down by Nationalities.

Details of Breakdown by Nationalities not available.

(1)

Nationality	Land North Rhine Westphalia	Land Schleswig Holstein	Hansestadt Hamburg	Land Niedersachsen	Transitees from British Zone	Grand Total
Baltic	5 896	16 928	1 043	19 555	3 870	47 292
Polish	18 601	8 654	955	37 396	4 033	69 639
Polish UK	3 724	1 229	2 032	12 288	3 067	22 340
U.S.S.R.	34	17	18	101	98	268
Yugoslav	2 397	870	261	4 368	746	8 642
Others and Undets.	348	134	395	7 213	1 169	9 259
Totals	31 000	27 832	4 704	80 921	12 983	157 440

(2) Estimated number of Displaced Persons and Refugees eligible for IRO care and assistance but living outside DP Camps 80 000

Total of 1 and 2 237 440

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APPENDIX "B"

Estimated total population in the three Western Zones, based on the Population Census at October 29th, 1946.

I	British Zone		
	(a) Schleswig-Holstein		2,652 . 500
	(b) Hamburg		1,427 . 000
	(c) Niedersachsen		6,455 . 300
	(d) Nordrhein/Westfalen		11,810 . 100
		Total	22,344 . 900
II	US Zone		
	(a) Bayern (Bavaria)		8,983 . 000
	(b) Wuerttemberg-Baden		3,649 . 600
	(c) Hessen (Hesse)		4,050 . 200
	(d) Bremen		491 . 600
		Total	17,174 . 400
III	French Zone		
	(a) Süd-Baden		1,181 . 900
	(b) Süd-Wuerttemberg		1,108 . 400
	(c) Rheinland-Pfalz		2,713 . 700
	(d) Saarland		874 . 400
		Total	5,878 . 400
		Grand Total	45,397 . 700

1) Figures for the British Zone have increased by 6.1 per cent since date of census.

2) Figures for the US Zone have increased by 4.5 per cent since date of census.

3) Figures for the French Zone are approximately the same as at the date of census.

4) These figures do not include Displaced Persons living in DP Camps.

6.2 plus another special census

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APPENDIX "C"

Estimate of Refugee population at the Census date October 29th, 1946.

I	No. of Refugees in British Zone	3,660,000	(3,632,000 only are German nationals)
	" " " " US "	3,250,000	
	" " " " French " (ex Saar)	141,000	
		7,051,000	

II Breakdown by Countries of Origin of I above

Residence on 1.9.39 in	British Zone excluding non German nationals	US Zone (a)	French Zone (a) ex Saar
Soviet Zone	340,845	197,994	21,651
Berlin	236,356	169,300	23,988
Former German territories East of Oder/ Neisse	2,451,476	758,776	37,391
Other Countries	603,807	2,124,251	57,955
Total	3,632,484	3,250,321	140,985

(a) Including non-German nationals, the separate figures for which by former residence are not known.

NOTES: The figures have increased since the date of the census, but it is not possible to give accurate figures for the three Zones. It is estimated however that at July 1st, 1948 there were 4,190,000 in the British Zone.

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APPENDIX "D"

Breakdown of Refugees in the British Zone as at the Census date October 29th 1946.

I Ethnic Germans or Volksdeutsche

Place of Residence on 1.9.39	Number male	female	Total
Memelland	9 477	12 126	21 603
Danzig	53 214	67 158	120 372
Bulgaria	201	256	457
Yugoslavia	3 532	3 349	6 881
Austria	11 246	12 378	23 624
Poland	92 846	116 170	209 016
Roumania	16 499	18 724	35 223
U.S.S.R. and Baltic States	25 933	35 263	61 196
Czechoslovakia	41 752	35 468	77 220
Hungary	1 236	1 149	2 385
Other countries	21 393	24 437	45 830
Total	277 329	326 478	603 807

II Reichsdeutsche Refugees

Soviet Zone	173 719	167 126	340 845
Berlin	110 754	125 602	236 356
East Prussia	346 779	428 755	775 534
Pommern east of the Oder	262 355	326 858	589 213
Brandenburg east of the Oder/Neisse	26 833	32 032	58 865
Schlesien east of the Neisse	436 025	591 839	1 027 864
Total	1 256 465	1 672 212	3 028 677

III Total of Volksdeutsche and Reichsdeutsche Refugees 3 632 484

III Comparative analysis of the Age Structure of the Indigenous population and the Refugees.

Age Groups	% of Total permanent residents	refugees	% Males of Total permanent residents	refugees	% Females of Total permanent residents	refugees
0-4	7.2	7.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.8
5-14	17.1	19.7	8.6	10.1	8.5	9.6
15-24	14.0	16.6	6.1	7.3	7.9	9.3
25-34	12.0	14.5	4.5	5.7	7.5	8.8
35-44	16.4	15.6	7.2	6.7	9.2	8.9
45-54	13.9	12.1	6.4	5.4	7.5	6.7
55-64	10.2	7.9	4.7	3.4	5.5	4.5
65 and over	9.2	6.0	4.4	2.6	4.8	3.4
	100.0	100.0	45.6	45.0	54.4	55.0

Notes from draft despatch on refugees (to F.O.) [Prepared by DP Branch]

One of the most dangerous factors to German stability. If the subversive element in Germany are ultimately able to focus & exploit popular discontent it may well originate among these people.

The Refugee Commission of the World Council of Churches intend to hold a conference in Germany in the near future to conduct an enquiry into the living conditions of German refugees in the Western Zones of Germany.

Refugees can be divided broadly into two categories:-

(a) Those who come from New Poland. East Prussia & other eastern countries including Czechoslovakia & Hungary -

(b) Germans from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

"Open door" on frontiers that we cannot deny sanctuary to persons who are victims of political persecution. The Military Governor has, however, recently had this policy under review & while there can be no question of denial of sanctuary to genuine political refugees, he considers that he must now institute a degree of control which will prevent illegal immigrants, who are, in many cases, merely malcontents, adding to the overcrowding & discomfort of the refugees already in the British Zone.

[Orders given to strengthen frontier control: realised that cannot be perfect]

View is that the refugee problem should be considered (a) as a short term problem requiring an immediate solution, & (b) as a long term problem which will depend on the general economic reconstruction of W. Germany, & may involve consideration of large-scale migration. The short term solution lies in the provision of housing & the bare necessities of life. Redistribution between Zones on a more equitable basis. Conditions in US Zone little better than in British & General Clay continues to be adamant in his refusal to accept more refugees. General Koenig has successfully evaded any executive action.

As result of F.O. telegram working party set up to consider the whole problem & formulate a plan for redistribution. Main task to evolve a plan for action by the new Federal Govt. when it comes into being.

(a) The degree of psychological resistance of the refugees themselves to assimilation is of interest. They wd like to return to their original homes. This encouraged by their present bad living conditions & hostility of indigenous population (mainly because of housing) in Bavaria attitude of population as a whole has been definitely hostile. On the other hand, many German leaders realise the potential value of the refugees to German industry - e.g. craftsmen

(b) Mil Gov also feels that some consideration should also be given to the effects of delay in the process of assimilation which is only too likely to lead to a perpetuation of irredentist activities among the refugees & the consequent introduction into German political life of an unassimilable and irreconcilable minority with a dangerous axe to grind.

(c) ∴ problem of assimilation is neither a political nor an ethnic one, but rather an economic or economic-social one.

The French Govt. wd gladly subscribe to the theory that the correct solution of this problem is the wholesale emigration overseas of W. Germany's surplus population. Emigration is, however, a highly selective process....

(a) First DP & Refugees eligible under IRO Charter have to be resettled – this may take several more years.

(b) Reluctance to admit Germans to many countries --- On the other hand, the US Govt intend shortly to re-introduce the pre-war German quota for immigration into the US on the basis of 50% for dislodged ethnic Germans & 50% for the indigenous population of the western Zones. Possibility too in certain S. American countries.

(c) Selection wd be by age & sex leaving an uneconomic residue. A careful study of the present age & sex structure of the present population in relation to the desired level of industry is ∴ essential before any emigration can take place.

(d) Emigration is impossible on sufficient scale - shortage of shipping.

II (a) ∴ solution is increased industrialisation – contrary to French policy –

(b) ---

Notes by Manpower Adviser R. W. Luce – 11.12.48

Memo. gives a distorted & occasionally misleading picture of the situation – Refugees are an "indeterminate category, difficult to define, forming one aspect of the whole problem of displaced Germans, which includes returning POWs & evacuated war workers."

"It is misleading true to say that the large majority are now settled with some sort of roof over their head, a job of work to do & as much food to eat as other Germans in the zone."

The crux of the problem is the surplus of several million women – Manpower have told FO. that the need for able-bodied & skilled male German workers is such that no organised large-scale recruitment of these types for foreign countries should be permitted..... We stated at Rome ERP Conference that there are at least 250,000 women between 20 & 45 whom we can spare from British Zone. Both US & Brit Zones reported only small surpluses of male workers, totally 45,000, & earmarked for France.

A world shortage of houses – German authorities must put their backs into it as in Great Britain – Only hard ~~policy~~ experience will show them the folly of removing controls from building materials.

Short-term policy should be directed to redistribution within the W. Zones. A step in the right direction wd be to press the French to implement their offer to accept 300,000 refugees from the other Zones (FO. Telegram 197 Saving of 6th Dec.)

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Comments by D.M.S. Mowat, Economic Advisory Branch

Share view expressed by Lucius that memo. gives a misleading picture.
The greater part of the refugee surplus has already been absorbed into economic & social structure.
The assumption that there is a large surplus population in the W. Zones cannot be safely made today.
Men no surplus. Women surplus of 400–500,000.
Takes view that economic planning is a German problem to be handled by German Govt.

The only material ceiling on Germany's industrial activity likely to remain after the present tripartite discussions on revision of the 1947 Level of Industry Plan will be that involved in the 10.7 million tons ceiling to its steel production.

[This paper contributes very little to the argument]

From Memo.

I. Estimate of Refugee Population at 29.10.46

No. of Refugees in British Zone	3,660,000	(3,632,000 only are German nationals)
US	3,250,000	
French	141,000	
	7,051,000	

II. Breakdown by Countries of Origin of I above

Residence on 1.9.39 in	British Zone excluding non-German nationals	US Zones including non-German nationals (Separate figs unknown)	French including non-German nationals (Separate figures unknown)
Soviet Zone	340.845	197.994	21,651
Berlin	236,356	169,300	23,988
Former German Territories East of Oder/Neisse	2,451,476	758,776	37,391
	603,807		
Other Countries		2,124,251	57,955
	3,632,484	3,250,321	140,985

Written about July 1948 1A(3)

Heirs of Potsdam Article by Dr. MacCartney

Potsdam Aug. 1945. — expulsion from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary of their German minorities.
Affected 3.5 million Germans from Poland, 2.5 from Czechoslovakia & 0.5 from Hungary.
As an afterthought. 150,000 Reichsdeutsche from Austria added.

Distribution

	from Poland	from Czechoslovakia	Hungary	from Austria	Total	Actual No. admitted to early 1948
to Soviet Zone	2.0	·75			2.75	4.2
to British Zone	1.5				1.5	3.5
to American Zone		1.75	0.5		2.25	3.1
to French Zone (Fr. not represented Potsdam)				·15	·15	·068
	3.5	2.50	·5	·15	6.65	10.9

Practice Allied left arrangements to Germans. Movements suspended in December 1946 (after oper^ns had gone apace) because of winter months. Never resumed on the full scale, largely because Poland & Czechoslovakia found they needed man-power of remaining Germans. Hungary had not attempted to move her entire quota, whilst French made such a business of 'screening' their expellees ~~that~~ as to take practically none.

Potsdam also gave to Poland area E. of Oder-Neisse — pre-war German population of this area > 9 millions. Poland, though technically only entitled to administer this area, expelled from it a considerable proportion of its surviving German population.
Smaller contingent of unforeseen expellees consists of Germans from Yugoslavia & Roumania.

Displaced Persons most of whom were forcibly deported into Germany during the war for forced labour, although some took refuge there voluntarily.

Refugees
Evacuees who fled, or were removed, from their normal places of residence during the war before the threat of Allied bombing or of the Allied armies.

A great number of refugees, in particular, evade registration.

April 1948

	Population	Expellees	Refugees	Foreigners	Evacuees
British Zone	23	3.4	·5		
Am. Zone	17.7	3.1	·3		
Bizone	40.7	6.5	·8 from Soviet Zone	·8 (mostly displaced persons)	1.0 (all from the west)
French Zone	5.88	has only ·065 million non-indigenes			

Distribution of expellees worked out by agreement between Länder themselves —
In British Zone NS took nearly ½, NRW & SH dividing rest almost equally.

SH was judged capable of receiving a relatively large influx since it had suffered little war damage.
In British Zone hardly any of evacuees from Poland arrived with ~~[illegible]~~ more than the clothes wearing.

Germans' orders were to 'integrate the expellees into the German economy'. This done well in Hesse — and after that in Württemberg-Baden. Here camps are empty.
A substantial proportion of expellees in Bavaria are still living in camps — a larger proportion still in Niedersachsen & Schleswig-Holstein. Unemployment among the expellees

is high in all these Länder. In Schleswig no less than 33% of 1946-47 budget went on first aid & relief to expellees. Those who have found employment are largely engaged in the roughest & lowest paid work, so that they constitute in every way a separate & inferior stratum of the population.

Political & psychological difficulties. Their Hosts are hostile in general.

Report by Dr J. Isaac [German at LSE] "The Assimilation of Expellees in Germany"

In the whole history of migration there is no parallel of population transfers of similar size & under similar adverse economic conditions.

(1) The age composition of the expellees is slightly more favourable than that of the native population.

(2) The occupational composition of the expellees offers wide possibilities for German reconstruction. There is a large percentage of highly-skilled industrial workers & enterprising industrialists with experience in the production & export of goods on which industry in pre-war western Germany was not specialized.

(3) At least until currency reform there was a general shortage of labour.

But population density has greatly risen. The high ratio population / natural resources & capital equipment is bound to produce symptoms of over-population & population pressure, and to lower standards of living. Possible in Belgium & England owing to capital equipment: W. Germany has great difficulties to face in rebuilding her capital equipment & reviving her export & import activities.

On balance it appears that at least in theory the 7 mil. expellees are rather a liability than an asset for the German economy.

Problem of Assimilation

Potential assets of expellee population can be turned into real assets if the new citizens can be economically, politically, and socially integrated. Immigrants may be establish their own organizations as a measure of self-defence and as an instrument to fight discrimination. This is likely to lead to the unassimilable formation of politically & culturally unassimilated minorities.

Bavaria has cultivated her own culture & though expellees are ethnic Germans, these new comers are received with a certain reserve & even hostility. ∴ local associations of expellees may be necessary — most desirable, however, that they do not become political.

Expellees, an Internal German Problem

Generally regarded as purely outside the functions of Mil. Gov. But German authorities frequently unable or unwilling to protect against discrimination.

Frequently billeted in rural districts without suitable jobs in their trade.

There is also in all 3 Länder (US zone) a marked tendency to weaken or abolish the special administrative arrangements set up for expellees under the pretext that their assimilation has gone so far that they are no more in need of special organisation to promote their welfare & to protect their rights. This is certainly not true at present & Mil. Gov. probably does not share this view.

To sum up: The Länder Govts. are unable or unwilling to carry out the assimilation of the expellees properly and the same argument is likely to apply to the future government of W. Germany. It is premature to leave the problems of the expellees entirely to the competence of the Länder. Their location and housing, their rural or industrial settlement, in short, their assimilation is of immediate concern to the occupying power, because Germany cannot recover if

IA(4).

this problem remains unsolved.

Housing

Tripartite Working Party on Refugees: vol I. January-March, 1949. MS Refugee Records from the Foreign Office, 1947-1970 FO 1070/33. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). Refugees, Relief, and Resettlement, link.gale.com/apps/doc/HTBGAX952747179/RRRW?u=omni&sid=bookmark-RRRW&pg=1. Accessed 6 Jan. 2025.